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Chaitra 23, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, the 13th April, 1961/Chaitra 23, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE TO JALLIANWALA MARTYRS

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may be aware that the 13th of April, is Jallianwala Bagh Day. The hon. the President has gone there to unveil the Martyrs' Memorial today.

As a mark of respect to the memory of those martyrs who shed their blood for winning our freedom, and on whose struggle the foundations of our freedom have been firmly laid, let us stand in silence for a minute.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Violation of Indian Air-Space

\+

*1482. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of violation of India's air-space have taken place since the 15th December, 1960 by the Portuguese and Pakistani aircrafts respectively; and

(b) the efforts that were made to check these?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). There were 8 violations by Pakistani aircraft and none by Portuguese. Protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan in respect of four violations. In regard to the others, the matter has not been taken up as aircraft identification is not considered adequate for the purpose.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what was the farthest extent to which the aircraft penetrated into our territory and if any attempt was made to intercept them?

Shri Krishna Menon: The particulars here are rather detailed and if you will permit me....

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Let him give a single instance of the farthest limit of incursion into our air space.

Shri Krishna Menon: On the 6th January, 4 to 6 Pakistani aircraft violated Indian territory near Gajewala (Jaisalmer State). On the 8th January, one Pakistani aircraft violated our air space near Chak (South-east of Raisinghnagar).

I was about to say that I would lay a statement on the Table, for the information of the House, after checking up on these.

Mr. Speaker: Is he in a position to say how far they penetrated?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have not got the exact mile distance here. Also I have to find out whether that place is anywhere near any place the name of which should not be disclosed. If you will give me a day or two, I will supply the information.

Mr. Speaker: He may take his own time, a week or ten days.

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In view of the futility of these protests, may I know if Government have under contemplation any other method of checking these air violations?

Shri Krishna Menon: I cannot agree that these protests are futile. It is one method of dealing with a foreign country. That is to say, if you talk to another nation with the weight of the status and the power, if you like, of this country, you must assume that it has got some result. Even if you take violent action, there is no guarantee that it will be successful. It may be successful.

Shri Ramanathan SChettiar: Knowing full well that only two countries had violated our air space, why have protests been made only to Pakistan and not to Portugal? What is the main reason for not protesting to Portugal?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that there was no violation by Portuguese aircraft.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the precautions taken by Government against these air space violations and whether it has been found that these aircraft were on a spy flight or reconnaissance flight or some other kind of flight?

Shri Krishna Menon: According to present information and present understanding of facts, they do not appear to be aircraft that could have gathered much information. But whether they gathered information or not, it is our sovereign territory. If they wanted to fly over us and if they asked us in the ordinary way, we would permit them. They are not expected to take this for granted. In other words, I have no material here which makes me think that these aircraft were of the type that could have taken any photographs. That was why I asked for a day or two to find out.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know what is the number of air violations which have taken place on the Jammu and Kashmir border, and whether any protests were made to the United Nations? If so, what action was taken by the United Nations observers?

Mr. Speaker: He will include that in the statement.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. This is a separate question. If he puts down a separate question, I will answere it.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I was referring to the air violations by Pakistan of the cease-fire line, of the border. How many times has it violated and what action has been taken?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not recognise the cease-fire line as our border. The hon. Member may.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know why, when Pakistan shot down one of our aircraft for violation of their air space, we should not shoot down their aircraft when they have violated our air space eight times in four months?

An Hon. Member: Why was it not shot down at least once?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not say we would shoot them or we would not shoot them. It is not a recognised international practice to shoot down aeroplanes which violate a country's air space until every other remedy has been exhausted. It is an act precedent to war. Therefore, we cannot speak about it in this light vein. Protests have been made. I have no doubt that the Pakistan Government will take notice of them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will the Defence Minister categorically assure the House that we are in a position to intercept any hostile aircraft?

Shri Krishna Menon: I will neither assure nor non-assure.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: While replying to a supplementary question asked by Shri Raghunath Singh, the Defence Minister has said that it is an act precedent to war. May I know why India did not declare war on Pakistan when our plane was shot down by them? May I also know in which area of our country these air violations had taken place and whether the frequency of air violations has recently increased?

Shri Krishna Menon: As regards the first part of the question, India did not declare war because we happen to be a responsible country. As regards the second, it is another question and if a separate question is table, I will answer.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has promised to give us a statement of all the air violations. From it, we can gather information as to what was the distance penetrated.

Let us see later on.

Shri Krishna Menon: Not about all air violations, but about the four mentioned here.

Mr. Speaker: Even with respect to them, the distance may also be indicated.

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: This is a continuous affair. I will allow opportunity to hon. Members on another occasion.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I wanted to ask a different question.

Mr. Speaker: I will proceed to the next question.

Bank Accounts in Foreign Countries

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*1483. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** **Shri Pangarkar:** }

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 268 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether investigations regarding the alleged accounts of Shri S. P. Jain with Banks in foreign countries have been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No sir, investigations regarding the alleged dollar accounts of Shri S. P. Jain in U.S.A. are still in progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is the attitude of the foreign banks? Are we getting full co-operation from them or are they creating any difficulty in this matter?

Shri B R. Bhagat: Who are creating difficulty?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The foreign banks.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are under no obligation either to co-operate or to non-cooperate. We cannot compel them to do anything.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What methods are being adopted to find out the accounts of Shri S. P. Jain from those foreign banks if we are not getting co-operation from them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member seems to be unaware of the operation of banks whether in this country or outside—much less in outside countries. We have no power to force them to do so.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन्स के वायोलेशन के सिलसिले में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री डांगे के बारे में भी कुछ शिकायत थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई की ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत: यह सवाल बिल्कुल अलग है । अगर माननीय सदस्य इस की सूचना दें तो इस का उत्तर दिया जायेगा ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there are private banks in the United States where it is alleged that Shri Jain has some deposits like the Lizard Brothers and Lazarus Brothers, were these banks also contacted? If so, may I know whether anything of importance has come to light?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that banks are obliged not to disclose anything? That is the bank's constitution. Therefore, it is futile to expect to get any information from the banks. They cannot disclose it. We have got to try other methods of getting the information and we are trying. It would be wrong to disclose what methods we are trying because, then, whatever we are trying to do will be futile.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government have investigated the resources of bank accounts of Shri Dange? If so, what steps are they taking?

Mr. Speaker: Next question. All questions which do not arise out of the main question are being put. The only safe thing is to call the next question.

Oil Survey in U.P.

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*1484. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 435 on the 24th November, 1960 and state the further progress since made in connection with the work of prospecting of oil in the foot-hill regions of the Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh, which had been undertaken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): After detailed geological mapping of the area, two interesting structures i.e. Mohand structure and the Kalagarh-Powalgarh structure have been delineated which require further investigation. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have covered 12,000 sq. miles by gravity-magnetic observations and have also done over 850 line miles of seismic profiling.

क्षेत्र का विस्तृत भूगर्भीय मान चित्रण करने के पश्चात्, दो दिलचस्प संरचनाओं अर्थात् (Structure) मोहन-संरचना और कालगढ़-पोवल गढ़ संरचना का नकशा खींचा गया है ; जिन की और छान-बीन की जरूरत है । तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने आकर्षण तथा चुम्बकीय निरीक्षण द्वारा १२,००० वर्ग मील पर कार्य किया है और ८५० लाईन मीलों के भूकम्पीय पार्श्व चित्रण (seismic profiling) का काम भी किया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन् । माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर के अनुसार जिन दो स्थानों के बारे में अच्छी रिपोर्टें मिली हैं, उन के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय करने में अब और कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: यह तो शुरुआत है । किसी क्षेत्र में तेल है या नहीं इस की जांच खत्म कर लेने में कभी कभी पांच पांच वर्ष लग जाते हैं और अभी शुरुआत की गई है । कुछ नक्शे ले लिये गये हैं, उस के बाद अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार काम में तेजी करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा और अगर कोई दिलचस्प रिपोर्ट मिलेगी तो उस को मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतला दूंगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that after this survey, we have some interesting disclosures which have come to light. May I know what are those interesting disclosures and what is the scientific value of those disclosures in terms of oil exploration?

Shri K D. Malaviya: 'Interesting disclosures' has a geological implication. That is, sub-surface structures have been found—of some interest for a positive encouragement to oil research.

Shri Kalika Singh: At what depth have these interesting disclosures been found?

Mr. Speaker: This need not be answered. Shri Bishwanath Roy.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether prospecting for oil in that area is being continued?

Shri K D. Malaviya: We have just begun there. We have every intention of continuing this work till we are discouraged or otherwise by the results that we get.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Government was negotiating with the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., and some other group to have joint exploration of oil deposits in U.P. May I know what is the progress made in these negotiations?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: U.P. is a very difficult and unpredictable area for oil research. Therefore, the foreign oil companies, though they claim to take a lot of risk, are disinclined to come here for search. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, have, accordingly, started taking their own risk in this matter and propose to find out some more interesting information.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् । जिस प्रकार ज्वालामुखी में ड्रिलिंग की जा रही है, क्या कोई ऐसी सम्भावना है या कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है कि इन दो स्थानों में भी ड्रिलिंग की जाय ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : : उत्तर प्रदेश की हद्द के अन्दर हम ने ड्रिलिंग शुरू कर दी है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : : हिमालय रेंज में उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ साथ बिहार और नेपाल के रक्सौल में जांच हो रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस जांच का अभी तक क्या फल निकला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : कश्मीर से ले कर आसाम तक पूरा हिमालय है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : : उत्तर प्रदेश के हिमालय रेंज में, नेपाल राज्य के रक्सौल हिस्से की तरफ, बिहार में मोतिहारी, मुजफ्फर पुर और चम्पारन की तरफ तथा देवरिया में जांच हो रही है । म जानना चाहता हूं कि इन हिस्सों में जांच का क्या फल निकला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न बिहार के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : हिमालय के दक्षिणी हिस्से में मोतिहारी और चम्पारन का जो आप ने जिक्र किया है, वहां उत्तर प्रदेश से ज्यादा तलाश की जा रही है ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Certain surveys have been carried on in U.P. for oil under the Indo-German aid programme and some German personnel were also working. May I know whether they are still working or their services have been dispensed with because the hon. Minister stated that the Commission personnel themselves are doing it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are two groups of people searching for oil in U.P. One is the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its totality. This group is working independently. There are other regions where the Indo-German scheme is operating, where the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the German Government sponsored German experts are participating, in U.P. region as well as in Bihar. That scheme is still operating and we hope

that they will carry on this work for another year.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the drilling in well No. 1 in Budaun in U.P. is completed?

Mr. Speaker: Where is Budaun; is it in U.P.?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Budaun is in U.P. We drilled a well in Ujiani near Budaun for getting some structural information, not for oil drilling. And, this structural information has encouraged us to locate another site for drilling where also we have started work.

Shri Hem Raj: What is the progress that has been made in Dholbaha Janauri in Hoshiarpur district?

Mr. Speaker: It is in the Punjab I think.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् । जिस प्रकार बदायूं में उझानी के पास में ड्रिलिंग की जा रही है, मैं ने प्रश्न पूछा था कि जिन दो स्थानों का हिमालय के फुटहिल्स में पता लगा है क्या उन में भी ड्रिलिंग होने की कोई सम्भावना है या कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : ये बड़े मुश्किल स्ट्रक्चर हैं और इस काम में बड़ा पैसा लगेगा । इसलिये और भी तरीके से छानबीन कर के जब पूरा विश्वास हो जायगा कि यहां ड्रिल करने में पैसा खर्च करना उचित है तभी करेंगे । यह जजमेंट की बात है, इस में कुछ समय जरूर लगेगा ।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to that part of the area where something like oil is found in water?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We take all things into account when we select an area.

N.C.C.

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*1485. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have failed to reach the target in National Cadet Corps and in some States, training is refused because of the target; and

(b) if so, is there any proposal under consideration to abolish the target figure fixed for each State and allow all students desiring such training to be given?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The position is that in the case of NCC Senior & Junior Divisions and the ACC, allocations are made on the basis of targets mutually agreed between the Centre and the States and the targets have generally been fulfilled. In the case of NCC Rifles, however, it was decided to raise a strength of 250,000 up-to 31st March, 1961 and certain allocations to the States were made on a provisional basis. These allocations were later readjusted to suit requirements of each State. In the case of two States it became necessary to more than double the allocations initially made to them.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether any increase in the NCC junior section is envisaged or intended for the next year over the previous figures, and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir. These are mutually agreed to between the State Governments and ourselves. We cannot say about the total of these figures. Generally speaking, no State that wants to increase its strength is refused by the Central Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The NCC has many wings such as the Air Wing and the Navy Wing. May I know if the targets for the Air Wing and the Navy Wing have been fulfilled and whether some States have asked for the extension of the Air Wing for the NCC?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir. Some States have, but on both the organisational and technical arrangements, the finance element on the air side is considerable and we cannot always meet the demands in those sections. There is also the difficulty about finding the necessary number of instructors having regard to the present position of the Air Force and its commitments elsewhere, but we are looking into this matter.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know what is the extent of the increase in the Union territories?

Mr. Speaker: Is he satisfied with the Union territories only? The Minister has given figures on an all-India basis.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The Union territories are under the direct charge of the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: If this question leads to further investigations, I would allow, but what does it matter, when you merely mention the Union territories?

Shri Krishna Menon: Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. I believe the question is about the NCC Rifles and the allocations made. Out of 6,800, they have gulfilled only 3,600.

Shri Shivanajappa: What are the two States where the targets have doubled?

Shri Krishna Menon: Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to train NCC boys, senior section, in the use of combatant weapons—light weapons—particularly in border States like Assam?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any proposal to train boys in the border State of Assam.

Shri Krishna Menon: The training is the same all over the place.

Mr. Speaker: On account of the peculiar situation in the border, he wants to know whether there is any such proposal.

Shri Krishna Menon: That does not come into the NCC. That is for the Territorials, the Lok Sahayak Sena and so on. The NCC are not fighting units. They are disciplinary units; in the NCC Rifles, there is rifle practice.

I want to supplement my previous answer. It is true that with regard to those two States, there are larger allocations made to them afterwards. But those who have exceeded the targets already given to them include Bihar and Kerala also.

Mr. Speaker: Bihar and Kerala. Next question.

Production of Mica

*1486. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any decrease in the production of mica during the year 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know what is the target fixed for the second Five Year Plan,—last Plan—and what is the achievement made so far?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Probably, the hon. Member is asking about the target for the third Plan.

Shri Pangarkar: The second Plan.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Whether it is for the second Plan or the third Plan, the target depends upon the demand in the external market. Therefore, there is no fixed target. The production of mica depends upon the external market because most of the mica is exported outside.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether the Government have any plans to increase the production of mica by encouraging the mica and mine-owners?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that mica production depends upon the foreign markets. If there is great demand for mica in the foreign markets, then the Government will consider this proposal.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know whether Government is aware that there are mica deposits in the taluks of Dindigul and Periyakulam in the Madras State?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There are mica deposits in many States.

Mr. Speaker: All over the country! Next question.

Raw Materials Committee

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*1487. { **Shri Nathwani:** / **Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 552 on the 29th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee on Raw Materials for the Steel Industry has rendered any advice to Government so far;

(b) if so, the nature of such advice; and

(c) the action taken on the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee is a Standing Committee studying and advising Government continuously on problems, short-term as well as long-term, relating to the production, supply and movement of coal, iron ore and other raw materials for the steel industry. I can assure the Hon'ble Members that even in the few months that it has been functioning it has done valuable work.

Shri Morarka: Has the Committee examined the question of the extra cost of raw material that the steel plants have to pay, because their own sources of raw materials for the steel plants have not been developed in time?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. That was not a matter which required the examination by this Committee.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether this Committee had examined the question of quality of the raw materials about which the steel plants have complained? They said that production is suffering because of the poor quality of iron ore and coal supplied.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have seen press reports to the effect that the people connected with the steel industry have been saying that the raw material supplied is not of a quality that was expected by them. But it has to be remembered in this connection that these natural materials are always to be found in different qualities in the country. It is true that when the total quantum required was less, then there could be a selective supply. With the requirements having increased, we are able to mine what is available in the country.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there is any shortage in the supply of these raw materials to the steel plants and whether the steel plants have been affected to any extent because of the shortage?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. The situation is watched very carefully and one of the reasons why this Committee was constituted was to have a

good look at it and solve any difficulty.

Shri Morarka: I was not referring to any press reports. The directors of Hindustan Steel, in the annual report which was placed on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister, have complained about the quality of the raw materials, and therefore, I wanted to know whether this Committee has examined the question of the quality and whether they have taken steps to improve the quality of the raw materials.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is the function of this Committee to ensure that, within the physical limits, the quality of raw materials that is supplied is the best that is possible. That is obviously the purpose of a committee of this kind.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government have any idea of the extra cost that has been incurred by the Hindustan Steel because the contemplated source of the raw material could not be developed in time?

Mr. Speaker: This is the same question that was put by Shri Morarka.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I wanted to know the quantum which was less.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said that there is no such thing.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I wanted to know whether they have any idea of it.

Sardar Swaran Singh: This question really does not arise out of that. The extra cost that might be incurred by getting materials from sources other than those which were originally contemplated, is a separate question altogether and it is much too general. If the hon. Member specifies limestone, iron ore or coal, I might attempt some reply.

Shri C. D. Pande: The biggest handicap in raw material is supply of metallurgical coal, because there are not sufficient washeries, and washeries are lacking in their output. Will Government lay emphasis on the development of washeries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Coal is certainly an important raw material, but so are other raw materials; they are equally important. May be on one occasion one particular raw material is highlighted. But in an integrated steel plan, every type of raw material is equally important. But I do accept the suggestion of the hon. Member that washing of coal is an important activity and we are proposing to pay considerable attention to speeding up the completion of the new washeries.

Testing of Neyveli Lignite by East German Experts

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*1488. { **Shri Morarka:** / **Shri Nathwani:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 658 on the 2nd December, 1960 regarding the supply of 1,000 tons of Neyveli Lignite to East German Experts for test and state:

(a) whether it is usual to require such huge quantity of lignite for test;

(b) what tests of Neyveli lignite would be carried out; and

(c) what is the cost of these 1,000 tons of lignite?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The qutntity of lignite required for any tests essentially depends upon the type of tests to be carried out. The East German experts have asked for 1,000 tons of lignite for a semi-commercial test in a pilotplant, for tests on drying, briquetting, high temperature carbonisation and the use of high temperature carbonised briquettes in the smelting of approximately 100 tons of Salem iron ore.

(c) When the mine goes into production, the cost of 1,000 tons of raw

lignite is expected to be about Rs. 12,000. This cost is exclusive of packing, forwarding and freight charges.

Shri Morarka: May I know what will be the total cost of carrying out these tests?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid I have not got that figure. I do not think the actual cost has been negotiated yet with the East German firm.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Has it been arranged directly with the East German experts or has it been channelled through Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Madras Government have been in touch with the East German technicians. This is an arrangement between the East German technicians and the Government of Madras.

Shri Nathwani: May I know when the result of these tests will be known?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Obviously after we are able to supply the lignite. Even after the lignite is supplied, in the pilot plant this will have to be worked for about three weeks or so.

Shri Basappa: May I know by which time we can send this for testing?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I had attempted to place the relevant material on the floor of the House on an earlier occasion. The mining conditions of lignite at Neyveli are peculiar on account of the upward thrust of water and there cannot be selective mining in an area like that. Therefore, we can send this quantity of lignite only when we are at the point of actual mining of the lignite. That again is linked with the utilisation of lignite. It may take some months more.

Shri Morarka: One of the purposes for which the test is to be carried out is for briquetting. We have already ordered the briquetting plant. May I know whether this test would have any effect on the nature and size of the plant to be purchased or not?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think so, because the test would be essentially confined to the smelting quality of the briquettes.

Overcrowding in Universities

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*1489. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 530 on the 29th November, 1960 and state the further progress made in the proposal to introduce a suitable test for admission to universities with a view to reducing overcrowding in colleges and universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter is still under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Shri Hem Raj: This question is under examination for such a long time. May I know how much longer it will take to decide it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question was considered at the Ministers' conference in 1959. The Ministry of Education in consultation with the University Grants Commission had placed certain proposals before the conference. The Ministers expressed the view that they would like to have some time before they can come to a final decision about this matter.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are Government aware that if such a test is introduced; higher education will become the monopoly of the advanced classes and the backward classes will be kept backward permanently?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The universities and the University Grants Commission are quite competent to take a decision in this matter. I think the presumptions of the hon. Member are absolutely wrong.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is not their monopoly; the House should be consulted.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes. The Government have also a right to express their opinion in this matter. I would like to say that it is wrong to think that any test prescribed for selection would give monopoly to a certain classes. This is an absolutely wrong presumption.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन देने को तैयार है कि इस प्रकार का कोई परीक्षण शुरू करने से पहले जिस में किन्हीं विद्यार्थियों को कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में जाने से रोक दिया जायगा, ऐसे सब विद्यार्थियों के लिये किसी टेकनिकल प्रशिक्षण का इंतजाम किया जायगा और कोई भी ऐसा विद्यार्थी जोकि पढ़ना चाहता हो, उस की पढ़ाई बन्द नहीं की जायगी ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government are aware of this position and every effort will be made to provide openings for students after leaving higher secondary education. I agree with the hon. Member that there is no point in just blocking the progressive students unless we can provide some alternative avenues for the students. This matter will be certainly considered and action taken.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know the the reason for such restriction, whether it is due to the inability to provide accommodation and build new colleges that this method is resorted to or whether they want to upgrade the quality of the students who come forward and for that reason they want to put this restriction?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The reasons are obvious. Every institution of higher learning has limited capacity. If we go on sending students in larger and larger numbers, they will explode. In order to avoid that situation, some kind of restriction will have to be placed. The country's resources are limited and it is not possible to have a large number of universities. Therefore, something will have to be done so that the number of students admitted is in proportion to the facilities that the universities can provide.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Does university education in this context refer to arts and science colleges or does it refer to technical institutions also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Universities normally have institutions of all faculties—arts, science and technology etc.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी श्री गायकवाड़ के प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि युनिवरसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन इस को तय करेगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने युनिवरसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को अपनी नीति निर्धारित कर के बतलाया है कि उन की क्या पालिसी है और कैसे लड़कों को लिया जायगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस बारे में अभी कोई नीति नहीं बनाई है । इस मामले में जांच हो रही है । युनिवरसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के सामने सारा मामला विचाराधीन है और अभी तक इस मामले में कोई फैसला नहीं किया है गया ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kalika Singh.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : On a point of order. मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जवाब नहीं देना चाहिये ।

Shri Kalika Singh: The report of the University Grants Commission says that the university population is about 10 lakhs in the whole country and that will require 200 universities. It has suggested opening of new universities wherever possible. Has something been done in that regard?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Certain proposals have come from the State Governments. They have been examined and the necessary provision is being made in the third Plan.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the committee appointed for this purpose has submitted any concrete proposal in this regard so far?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: To which committee is the hon. Member referring?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, it was said that a committee has been appointed. I will read it out, if you permit me.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I did not make any reference to any committee.

Shri Basappa: The hon. Member says that in answer to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that a committee will be appointed.

Mr. Speaker: He will look into that. This has reference to the reply given to Starred Question No. 530 answered on 29th November, 1960.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There the reply given was:

> "The matter is still under the consideration of the University Grants Commission".

There was no reference to any committee.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The reply given was:

> "That is exactly being done now. A committee has been appointed which is preparing definite proposals.....,."

This is given on page 2731 of the Lok Sabha Debates dated 29th November, 1960.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the hon. Member is referring to Question 530 which I answered on 29th November, 1960, all that I said was:

> "The matter is still under the consideration of the University Grants Commission."

If I have said something in answer to a supplementary, then it is very difficult for me to remember all that I said on a previous day. All that I can say at this stage is that the whole matter is now under the consideration of the University Grants Commission and the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When a question of this kind is put down seeking further elucidation of the answers given on an earlier occasion with respect to a Starred Question, I expect hon. Ministers to look into the whole question asked on the previous occasion and also all the supplementaries that were asked on that occasion. This question does not relate only to the written answer that was given; it also relates to the answers given to supplementary questions put on that occasion. If they have not been looked into through oversight, it may be corrected in future.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali Sir, as far as I know, in answer to the previous question I had said that the matter was under the consideration of the University Grants Commission. The hon. Member is referring to a certain committee. He should say to what kind of committee he is referring. It is not possible for me to give any clarification unless he makes it clear as to what committee I referred to on the previous occasion.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid....

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Sir, shall I read out the question and the answer given?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now a specific reference has been given. This question arises out of the answers given on a previous occasion to a Starred Question. "Answers" mean not only the written answer read out but also the answers to supplementaries put. Therefore, when a question is tabled with reference to answers given to a previous question, all that happened with respect to that question must be taken into account. Nobody complains against the hon.

Minister if he has not looked into the whole thing.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: My contention is that I have looked into the whole thing. The only thing is, I do not know to which committee the hon. Member is referring. He was saying: "some other question", "some unstarred question" and so on (*Interruption*).

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: If you permit me, Sir, I shall read it out.

Mr. Speaker: The matter is clear. Nobody is immune from slight errors or oversight. Therefore, there is no harm if the hon. Minister admits that there is an oversight. He answered that the University Grants Commission was looking into the matter. The hon. Member possibly wanted to elicit some more information from him as to whether there is a subcommittee or another committee appointed by the University Grants Commission. The hon. Minister answered: "Yes". Therefore, there is only one committee, and that too appointed by the University Grants Commission and within the framework of this question and answers that have been given. There is no harm in saying that the hon. Minister is not able to give the information. But to say that the question does not arise is not right. All of us are likely to err. What is the harm in admitting it?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: If you allow me, Sir, I will read out the whole thing. It is like this:

> "Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the importance of the subject, is there any proposal under consideration that this should be entrusted to a committee of experts who should be asked to give their proposals?
>
> Dr. Keskar: That is exactly being done now. A committee has been appointed which is preparing definite proposals ...".

An Hon. Member: Dr. Keskar?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Dr. Shrimali was absent on that day. So the question was answered by Dr. Keskar on behalf of the Minister of Education.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister who gave the answer was Dr. Keskar, how is Dr. Shrimali responsible for it (*Interruptions*)?

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri A. M. Tariq: Dr. Shrimali was absent on that day.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Dr. Keskar replied on behalf of the Education Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, under the rules you allow the Ministers to correct the replies that they gave on previous occasions either by themselves or by other Ministers on their behalf. In this case also certain replies given by Dr. Keskar while he was answering supplementaries were corrected by Dr. Shrimali afterwards. If this particular answer was not correct, how is it that Dr. Shrimali did not correct it?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Sir, Members are not addressed as Doctors. The hon. Member is using the word "Doctor". This is against the rules.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने श्री गायकवाड़ के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि युनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन इस को देखेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार की तरफ से युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को कोई निर्देश दिये गये हैं या जो सवाल उन की तरफ से किया गया है, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ही उस के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करेगा ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : यह सवाल यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने उठाया था । बात यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन को यह काम सौंपा गया है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज के स्टेन्डर्ड के बारे में वह विचार करे ।

इस दृष्टि से उन्होंने इस प्रश्न पर कुछ प्रोपोजल्ज रखे हैं । जमा मैंने निवेदन किया है मिनिस्टर्ज कान्फ्रेंस में उन पर विचार किया गया था और मिनिस्टर्ज ने साधारणत: कहा कि उनको थोड़ा वक्त चाहिये क्योंकि इस मामले पर जरा गहराई से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । अभी तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने कोई अन्तिम निर्णय इस मामले में नहीं किया है । ज्यों ही कोई अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा मैं आपको उसकी इत्तिला दे दूंगा ।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है डा० केसकर ने शायद मेरी गैर-मौजूदगी में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया होगा । अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझे उसके बारे में बता दें तो मैं जो भी इत्तिला वह चाहते हैं, उनको जरूर दे दूंगा । मुझे उसके बारे में अभी कुछ पता नहीं है ।

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Government of India has given any indication or proposes to give any indication to the University Grants Commission about certain commitments under the Constitution in respect of reservation in educational institutions for students belonging to the backward communities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Most of the universities, as far as I am aware, are already giving facilities for the students referred to by the hon. Member.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Will they adhere to it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, that will be adhered to.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I have been rising for a number of times trying to catch your eye.

Shri Sonavane: Sir, I want to put one supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir; I have allowed a number of supplementaries.

U.S. Investments in India

***1490. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of U.S.A. investments in India at present;

(b) what proportion it bears (i) to total foreign investment in our country; (ii) to total investment in our country;

(c) what was the total U.S.A. investment as on the 15th August, 1947 and what relation it bore on that date (i) to total foreign investment and (ii) to total investment; and

(d) the industries in which the additional U.S. investments have been made?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Rs. 59·85 crores as at the end of 1958.

(b) (i) 10·5 per cent.

ii) 3·3 per cent. to estimated capital employed in the organised corporate sector.

(c) Information as on 15th August, 1947 is not available. However, it was Rs. 11·17 crores as on the 30th June, 1948.

(i) 4·4 per cent. on the 30th June, 1948. (ii) Information is not available.

(d) Petroleum accounted for over 41 crores of the figure in (a). The balance was divided between other industries of which detailed breakdown is not available.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, I do not want to put any supplementary, I only want to make one submission. Certain observations have been made in this House on previous occasions that when figures are to be given by Ministers in their replies it will be proper if they place a statement on the Table so that the Members may be able to understand the position. I do not think the Minister himself will

be able to remember if I cite those figures. How can I put supplementaries when I do not have the figures with me?

Mr. Speaker: Wherever details and figures are given, hon. Ministers may send a copy in advance to the Notice Office for information of hon. Members.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, whether there are any uniform terms for the investment of U.S.A. capital in India or whether those terms differ from industry to industry?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are broad principles on which we allow investments to come in, and they come in under those broad terms. But if they come in for a particular industry or another, there may be some variations in the details.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the poor response on the part of the American private investors to come and invest their money in this country, what steps do the Government propose to take to attract more of private capital from the United States of America?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I did not say the response is very poor. It is increasing every year.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our hon. Finance Minister during his visit to the United States of America met groups of industrialists there and explained to them that the future of the private sector in India is bright? If so, what was their reaction?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I met the bankers, who also included industrialists. I did not say that the future of private sector in India is very bright.

Shri Hem Barua: I just wanted to know their reaction. Because, his was a mission of capturing the imagination of the industrialists so that they might invest in this country. Did they complain about the future of their investments?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing. The information that he wanted has already been supplied.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the case of other countries, a distinction is made between strategic industries and non-strategic industries. May I know whether our Government have any distinction of that kind in view and, if so, how the United States of America or some other foreign countries have been able to invest so much in the petroleum industry, which is a strategic industry for our country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know what the hon. Member means by strategic industry. If he means in terms of security or military strategy, certainly we do not allow that. There are many other distinctions. If they were allowed this investment in the petroleum industry, it was in very special circumstances and the Government were convinced that without allowing these companies these concessions, it was not possible to develop this industry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what other industries the Finance Minister is trying to seek the collaboration of foreign capital from U.S.A.?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am trying to seek collaboration from none.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has just now stated that he had been to the United States and he had met the bankers, industrialists and other persons. Does he mean to say that he went there for doing nothing?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I went to the United States to attend the World Bank meeting and not to meet any other particular people? But when I went there, I did meet them and I had talks with them. They started the talks and I talked with them. But it was not a question of trying to get any collaboration for any particular industry. It

is the private industrialists who seek collaboration with them and if the terms are suitable, we accept them. It is not a question of my asking anybody to collaborate with us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether at the time of collaboration of the private sector with investments by U.S.A. in India, the Government is always kept in the picture before such investments are made? Are there any rules under which such investments are made?

Shri Morarji Desai: Nothing is done without Government's permission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Suppose the American investors decide to devote their whole investment to some particular industries. Have you any control over them? Have you any rules on the subject?

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said, nothing is done without the sanction of the Government.

Oil Survey of West Bengal

*1492. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal was considered a promising area for oil by the Soviet and other experts; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to explore the oil potentialities of this region?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prospecting and drilling were carried out by the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project; as no oil as gas was found the project has since been abandoned. Regarding further exploration, the matter is still under consideration by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any collaboration from foreign countries has been received for this project?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. For West Bengal there is no offer, nor is there any proposal from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to undertake the collaboration of any party.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has the Oil and Natural Gas Commission taken any decision about the area where they propose to search for oil in West Bengal?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As the hon. Member is aware, an area of about 10,000 sq. miles was selected by the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company for search of oil there. We have not decided as to whether we should further search in this area. But, in a preliminary way, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is considering to extend the search in West Bengal in the south-west portion and the north-east area of the area which were given over to them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether all the places spotted for survey have been completed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. We know from the geological information that is available with us that we should now extend the search in some other areas in West Bengal. That is why I said that we have not specifically selected areas for search. But we propose to extend our survey in the south-west of Bengal where concession has been given to Stanvac and in the Cooch-Bihar side also.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have ascertained from Stanvac the nature of their efforts for exploration of oil in West Bengal and, if so, whether Government are satisfied with the efforts they made?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have obtained plenty of information from them. We are studying all this information from the point of view of having some fresh view about it.

Polytechnics for Girls

*1494. **Shri Nanjappan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start ten polytechnics for girls in the Southern region;

(b) what are the subjects to be taught;

(c) what will be the capital expenditure to be incurred on each; and

(d) the number of girls to be trained in each institution?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Third Five Year Plans of the States in Southern Region provide for the establishment of ten technical institutions for girls during the Plan period.

(b) to (d). Detailed plans and estimates of cost for these institutions have yet to be prepared by the State Governments concerned.

Shri Nanjappan: What is the technical qualification and the age-limit fixed for admission?

Dr. M. M. Das: As I have said, a detailed plan has to be prepared by the State Governments, so it is not possible for me to answer that question. But I might inform the hon. Member that, so far as our Ministry is concerned, we have prepared a model plan in which three different courses have been suggested—one for the age group 11 to 15 another for 14 to 17 and the third for 17 to 20. Different educational qualifications are prescribed for them.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether any decision has been taken with regard to the vocations for any of the polytechnics?

Dr. M. M. Das: The present position is this. A model plan has been prepared regarding the technical education to be given to the girls of our country by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. This plan has been circulated to the State Governments. We have asked them either to implement the plan by accepting this model plan or to send to us their suggestions and comments. We have not received any suggestions from them.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether this model plan has been circulated to all the States in the country or only to the States in the south? I also want to know the number of technical institutions for girls provided for the whole country in the Third Plan.

Dr. M. M. Das: The model plan prepared by the Ministry has been circulated to all the State Governments. The total number of polytechnics and technical institutions for women to be set up tentatively during the Third Plan period is 27. Out of these 27, ten have been earmarked for the four States of southern India, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Kerala.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether the subjects to be taught in these polytechnics will be the same as are being taught in the polytechnics for boys or are they going to be different for the girls? If so, what are the subjects to be taught?

Dr. M. M. Das: They will be different from the conventional polytechnics. A detailed plan has been prepared by our Ministry. It consists of about 15 cyclostyled pages. If the House desires, I can place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: It will be placed in the Library.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What is the number of seats which will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in these institutions?

Dr. M. M. Das: The plan is yet to be finalised. We have circulated the model plan and it has either to be

changed or to be accepted by the State Governments.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Part (d) of the question relates to the number of girls to be trained in each institution. I am not referring to the plan, whatever the plan may be. I just want to know whether a certain number has been reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes girls. If so, what is that number?

Dr. M. M. Das: This particular item has not found a place in the model plan that has been prepared by the Government of India.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Why?

Mr. Speaker: Possibly it will be a part of the Plan. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Contraband Opium

*1491. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge haul of contraband opium has been effected during the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the details of the prosecution cases that have been launched in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) During the year 1960-61, 147 maunds 9 seers and 28 tolas (5495 Kg. approx.) of opium were seized as against 174 maunds 20 seers and 26 tolas (6513 Kg. approximately) seized during the year 1959.

(b) Prosecutions have been launched in all the cases by the State Government Officers concerned.

Manufacture of Tractors at Cossipore Ordnance Factory

*1494. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy tractors have been manufactured in the Ordnance Factory of Cossipore; and

(b) if so, how many and what is the cost of production per tractor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto end of March 1961, in all 241 Nos. of tractors (122 D-120, 64 D-80 and 55 D-40) have been manufactured in the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

The sale prices of these tractors are as shown below:

D-12—Rs. 1,21,000.

D-80—Rs. 78,480

D-40—Rs. 39,000

These prices are 25 to 30 per cent. lower than the prices of equivalent imported tractors hitherto in use. The cost of production is below these sale prices.

Second Commission on Official Language

*1495. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Commission on official language is not going to be appointed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the reasons for not carrying out the mandatory provision of the Constitution in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). There is no fresh data nor any new situation that could be considered by another Commission. Government have accordingly decided that a Second Commission need not be appointed, at any rate, for the present.

(c) Government are advised that the provision is not mandatory.

Tea Estates

*1496. { **Shri N. R. Ghosh:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many tea-estates owned by Sterling Companies have been sold by them during 1955—60; and

(b) at what price?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha when available.

Institute of Radiation Medicine

*1497. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for starting an institute for radiation medicine in the country;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) at what cost?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The contemplated project has not reached the stage when details have been formulated.

Excise Duty on Power-Looms

*1498. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that great difference will be there in the cost of manufacture of raffal cloth in Handloom sector and powerloom sector as a result of levy of excise duty on powerloom sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that this would affect the very existence of powerlooms; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take so that both the sectors may co-exist?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) There being no Central Excise control over handloom units, reliable data is not readily available. Information as available with us indicates that bringing of woollen powerlooms units having 2 to 4 looms under excise will not greatly increase the difference in the cost of production in the powerloom units *vis-a-vis* that on handloom units.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

C.O.D., Delhi

*1499. { **Shri Muhammed Elias:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big shortage of valuable stores in C.O.D., Delhi Cantt.;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted;

(c) if so, what are the findings; and

(d) the total amount of loss written off during 1960-61?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) There has been no big shortage of valuable stores. Certain deficiencies were, however, discovered during normal stock taking and action is in hand to investigate the reasons for the shortages.

(b) and (c). In all cases, where deficiencies have been noticed, Courts of Inquiry have been held or are being held to pinpoint responsibility. In two cases, departmental action is being taken against the persons involved. In three other cases, Courts of Inquiry are still under progress.

(d) The total amount of loss so far written off on account of deficiencies discovered during normal stocktaking in 1960-61 is Rs. 14,003.72. This figure does not include the cases mentioned

above and certain other items which are still awaiting sanction of the competent financial authorities.

Payment to Palai Central Bank Depositors

*1500. { **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likely to be further delay in the matter of initial payment to the depositors of Palai Central Bank; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The liquidator has obtained the orders of the Court for the initial preferential payments to be made to the depositors and the amounts due have been disbursed in some cases. The progress of disbursement has, however, been hampered on account of certain unforeseen difficulties but the liquidator is making efforts to complete the payments as expeditiously as possible.

Motor Vehicle Drivers in Rourkela

*1501. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 200 motor vehicle drivers of the Rourkela Steel Project were arrested on the 25th March, 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking them into custody; and

(c) whether the grievances of the drivers have been redressed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). One hundred and sixty drivers of the Rourkela Steel Plant were taken into custody on the 25th March, 1961. The drivers were squatting before the Main Administrative Building Rourkela preventing movement of vehicles to put pressure on the Management to concede to their demands. As a result of discussions and negotiations a settlement was reached on the 27th of March.

Shortage of Coal in U.P.

*1502. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal supplies for brick burning purposes in U.P. have totally been suspended for the last one month or so;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the impact of it on brick burning;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that in U.P. the Government there have asked the brick-kiln owners not to sell any bricks to the public due to the said scarcity of coal;

(d) whether Government propose immediately to rush supplies of coal to U.P. for brick burning purposes to alleviate the difficulties of the people there; and

(e) by what time the brick burning industry will be supplied their full quota to carry on their work?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government of U.P. have informed us that no such instructions have been issued by them.

(d) and (e). Efforts are being made by way of an immediate relief to move a few rakes of coal to U.P. on an *ad-hoc* basis. As a long term measure, a scheme has been discussed with the State Government and this scheme is proposed to be put into effect from June 1, 1961. The broad features of this scheme are:

(i) Setting up of a number of dumps in the State;

(ii) Movement of 21 block rakes of BRK per month.

An easing of the transport situation is expected when the capacity in the above Moghulsarai direction is increased from 1900 wagons to 2100 wagons per day from July, 1961 and the diversion of coal to certain consumers in the coastal states in the south and west by the sea route is given effect to. It may then be possible to step up movement of coal to U.P. still further.

Credit offer from Hungary

*1503. **Shri Sampath:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bahdur Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hungary has offered some loan for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, in what projects the loans will be utilised: and

(c) what other subjects were discussed in talks with the Minister of Hungary now in India?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The First Deputy Prime Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, who recently visited India, had indicated that Hungary would be prepared to extend a credit of Rs. 8 crores for the Third Five Year Plan. The terms and conditions of the credit as well as the projects for which it can be used are yet to be negotiated.

Screening of Students Going Abroad

*1504. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 286 on the 21st November, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up a Committee comprising of representatives of Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and Universities for screening students desirous of going abroad for studies?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter is still under consideration.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी

*१५०५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर:

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११९६ के उत्तर के के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारियों और सशस्त्र सेना के मुख्यालय के असैनिक कर्मचारियों को एक ही वर्ग में मिला देने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) यह मामला अंतिम चरणों पर है और शीघ्र ही किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचने की आशा है।

All India Scientific Service

*1506. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1128 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Scientific Personnel Committee has since finalised its conclusions on constitution of an all-India Scientific Service in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Committee's recommendations; and

(c) action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Hon'ble Members' attention is drawn to reply to Unstarred Question No. 974 on the 29th November, 1960.

Development of Regional Languages

*1507. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have any scheme for helping the development of Regional languages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 31].

Bonus for Collieries

*1508. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 656 on the 2nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) the total amount paid by each of the steel plants ever since the scheme for paying an extra sum over and above the controlled price of coal to collieries which supply coal with low ash content was introduced;

(b) which colliery received the highest amount; and

(c) for how long would this scheme continue?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

Messrs Indian Iron and Steel Co. Limited	Rs. 7570/-(Seven thousand five hundred and seventy)
Messrs Msyore Iron & Steel Works	Nil
Messrs Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	Nil
Messrs Hindustan Steel Limited	Nil

(b) Messrs Lodna Collieries (1920) Limited.

(c) The Scheme would continue so long as it is considered necessary.

Chinese and Pakistanis in India

*1509. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of Chinese and Pakistani nationals, without any passport or with forged passports who were arrested in India during the period 1st November, 1960 to 31st March, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

Synthetic Oil

*1510. **Giani G. S. Musafir:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of manufacture of synthetic oil; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) There are no prospects of any synthetic oil plant being set up during the Third Plan period.

Visit of Indian Technical Team to Poland

*1511. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary raised on Starrted Question No. 729 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Technical Team which visited Poland also studied the safety measures adopted in mining in that country;

(b) if so, what recommendations or observations have been made by the team in this respect; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken for implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Team's visit to Poland was not exclusively for studying mining methods and so no specific study was made in regard to the safety measures adopted in mining in Poland.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Grant by DLF to National Small Industries Corporation

*1512. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been granted by Development Loan Fund to the National Small Industries Corporation; and

(b) if so, what is the amount and on what terms?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Attention in this connection is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 164 on the 16th November, 1960. The loan agreement has since been signed.

Ex-Armymen for future Recruitment

*1513. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued by the Defence Ministry to all Defence establishments that only ex-armymen are to be recruited in future against all the vacancies;

(b) if so, whether this is a deviation from the previous orders;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether any preference will be given to ex-civilian Defence Services employees?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is as under:

STATEMENT

No instructions to the effect that only ex-servicemen are to be recruited in future against all vacancies in Defence Establishments have been issued by the Ministry of Defence. Under existing orders ex-servicemen and retrenched Central Government employees are given the same priority in filling up vacancies through the Employment Exchanges. Vacancies in Defence establishments are initially filled up by the absorption of the surplus personnel within the Defence Organisation. Those which cannot be filled up, are released for recruitment through the Employment Exchanges according to existing orders. Preference however, is given to ex-servicemen in filling up certain categories of posts where previous service in the Armed Forces is deemed to be a qualification.

Certain orders, however, were erroneously issued by the Army Headquarters in February and April, 1961 specifying that vacancies which had been released for being filled up through the Employment Exchanges, should be filled up by ex-servicemen only. These orders have, however, been withdrawn.

New Universities

*1514. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Quesion No. 528 on the 29th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have communicated their views in regard to the proposal of seeking advice of the University Grants Commission on all matters connected with setting up of new Universities;

(b) if so, the nature of replies received; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, except from the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) None of the State Governments, from whom replies have been received, have objected to the proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Coal for Steel Plants

*1515. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the effect of shortage of coal on the working of coke-oven batteries in the Steel Plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur; and

(b) what is the estimated loss suffered by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., because of such irregular coal supplies with respect to each of its Steel Plants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). As there are some stocks retained at the plant sites to meet emergencies, production is not related directly to supplies. What is ultimately relevant is the production of pig iron and steel.

Production in the months April to October 1960 was—

(in tons)

	Rourkela		Bhilai		Durgapur	
	Pig Iron	Steel	Pig Iron	Steel	Pig Iron	Steel
April 1960	32,738	15,625	55,539	23,761	26,797	844
May 1960	26,005	13,369	56,180	21,538	24,760	4,694
June 1960	26,191	14,360	46,507	22,034	21,907	5,614
July 1960	30,596	15,360	49,095	26,627	20,870	7,108
August 1960	34,558	17,725	50,712	23,914	30,390	10,103
September 1960	28,436	11,336	54,240	30,737	31,139	12,796
October 1960	37,552	19,570	59,883	31,779	33,922	14,497

As I had explained on previous occasions difficulties in production in Rourkela were not only due to unsatisfactory receipts of coal but also due to the inability of the steel melting shop to take all the hot metal produced and due to interruptions to the operation of the blast furnaces for various other reasons. In Bhilai, production was affected both due to poor receipts of coal and low stocks of iron ore. In Durgapur it was the commissioning of the second blast furnace which had to be delayed for an assured supply of coal. I was able to report on the 21st November, 1960 an improvement in the situation, as a result of various steps taken by Government. Since then, the second blast furnace in Durgapur and the third blast furnace in Bhilai have been commissioned and are working normally. The merchant mills in these two steel works have also been commissioned. In Rourkela, the main finishing mill—the continuous strip mill—has gone into production. The remaining blast furnaces—one in Rourkela and one in Durgapur—will be brought into production in a few months when it is expected that the rolling programme would have gathered sufficient momentum to use the additional iron.

While it could not be termed a loss, it could be stated that but for the difficulties mentioned production would have been at least at the levels of April 1960. The lower production has meant lower sales. On an average the price of pig iron is about Rs. 225 per ton and the price of steel—slabs and billets—about Rs. 400 per ton.

School for Technical Training in Oil Exploration

*1516. { **Giani G. S. Musafir:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the nature of steps taken or to be taken for establishment of a school for technical training for oil exploration?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Arrangements for training freshly appointed Assistant Drillers and Drilling Assistants already exist at Dehra Dun.

A Training and Research Wing is also being set up at Dehra Dun for which some assistance from U.N. Special Project Fund may be available.

A school for training drilling personnel will shortly be started at Cambay.

Gas Turbine Power Station at Zaloni

*1517. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil India Limited has installed a gas turbine power station at Zaloni as one of the projects intended for utilisation of the gas from Nahorkatiye and Moran Oil fields; and

(b) if so, whether it has been commissioned?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Oil India Limited is erecting a power station at Zaloni, fuelled by Nahorkatiya natural gas, which will have three gas turbo alternator sets of 1790 KW each. One set has been installed and is expected to be commissioned this month. A second set is expected to be commissioned by the end of May, 1961 and the third set by early next year

Programme for Oil Exploration

*1518. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri P. C. Booroah:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for oil exploration in the country recently reported to have been discussed in Dehra Dun has been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the programme; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a), (b) and (c). The salient features of the programme for oil exploration in the country as finalised on broad lines recently by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are as under:

Geological and geophysical surveys in various areas will be intensified. Drilling of new test wells in Ahmedabad; Surat (Olpad); Akaljuni in Gujarat and in Lakwa and Teok in Assam will be undertaken. Deep drilling will be intensified in Cambay, Ankleshwar and Rudrasagar and continued in Januari. For obtaining geological information, one deep well will be drilled near Phillor in Punjab and another near Ujhani in Badaun district of U.P. On the basis of the results of the geophysical survey, which is in progress, drilling will be undertaken in Cauvery basin at a suitable location for obtaining stratigraphic information. Structural drilling will be undertaken at Gogha in Gujarat and in Cooch Bihar. The overall estimated cost of the scheme which includes other ancillary expenditure is likely to be Rs. 21·5 crores during 1961-62.

"Smuggling on East Pakistan Border"

3218. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of smuggling by Pakistanis were detected by the

Indian authorities on East Pakistan Border during the last six months of the year 1960;

(b) the figures as compared to the corresponding period of the year 1959; and

(c) the number of persons convicted with their terms of conviction?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). 111 cases of smuggling by Pakistanis were detected by Indian Customs authorities on East Pakistan Border during the last six months of the year 1960 as compared to 125 cases detected during the corresponding period of the year 1959.

(c) During the above period (i.e. July—December, 1960) 38 persons were convicted with sentences varying from a fine of Rs. 15 to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Indian Troops in Gaza

3219. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian troops in Gaza at present;

(b) their tenure of service there;

(c) whether they are sent there on some special terms; and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 1,255.

(b) One year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement showing these terms is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 32].

Liquor Shops in Delhi

3220. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of liquor shops in Delhi;

(b) the quantity of liquor consumed during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) whether the quantity has increased as compared to the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 33].

(c) There has been some decrease in the consumption of foreign liquor except in the case of lighter drinks such as beer etc. In the case of country liquor also there is a decrease in terms of its alcoholic contents.

Opening of State Bank Branches during Second Five Year Plan

3221. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India have opened the full quota of their Branches in Punjab during Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the present position in Punjab up-to-date Districtwise; and

(c) whether such branches will be opened at all the sub-divisional headquarters before the end of Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Upto the end of March, 1961, the State Bank of India has opened branches in Punjab at 24 out of the 25 centres approved under section 16(5) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

(b) A list showing the names of the places, district-wise in Punjab, where the State Bank of India has its branches is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 34].

(c) Kulu is the only approved centre where a branch remains to be opened. None of the remaining subdivisional centres have so far been approved, but the question of laying

down a branch expansion programme is being reviewed by the State Bank of India.

Non-Indian Tobacco Companies

3222. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit earned by the tobacco companies belonging to non-residents in India during 1959-60; and

(b) the remittance of profits and dividend from India by these companies during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): According to the Reserve Bank's estimates the figures are:—

(a) Rs. 166 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 89 lakhs.

Bonus for L.I.C. Policy Holders

3223. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether bonus for the policy holders of Life Insurance was announced for the year 1959;

(b) if so, whether the bonus was disbursed to the policy holders; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not disbursing the bonus?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The valuation of the Corporation's assets and liabilities as on 31st December, 1959 as also determination of bonus indices for purposes of declaring 'differential' bonuses are extremely heavy and of complicated nature. The Corporation is actively seized of the problem and the bonuses are expected to be declared by the middle of 1961. Soon, thereafter, the preparation of bonus cards will be taken in hand.

Branches of State Bank of India in Maharashtra

3224. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any branches of State Bank of India have been opened in Maharashtra during the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the number and location thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has opened 8 branches in Maharashtra during the year 1960-61 at the following centres.

1. Warud
2. Dharangaon
3. Sawantwadi
4. Umrer
5. Kamptee
6. Vengurla
7. Mahad
8. Satana (Baglan).

Pig Iron Billets

3225. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of stock of pig iron and steel billets lying in the Durgapur Steel Plant upto the 31st December, 1960; and

(b) the reasons for accumulation thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Pig Iron 27,136 metric tonnes.

Billets 8,355 Metric tonnes.

(b) Due to railway restrictions and temporary suspension of despatches at the request of the customer. The accumulated stock has since been cleared.

Bauxite Deposits in Gujarat

3226. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that occurrence of bauxite deposits has been recorded by the Geological Survey of

India in Mehsana district of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, what are the prospects of mining them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aircraft Carrier 'Vikrant'

3227. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage and complement of the first Aircraft carrier 'Vikrant' purchased from Harland and Wolff and launched at Belfast shipyard of U.K.;

(b) when was 'Vikrant', previously named 'Hercules', laid down in the shipyard and when was it first launched; and

(c) the number of aircrafts that 'Vikrant' will carry and its full capacity of aircraft carriage?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). The standard displacement of the Aircraft Carrier INS VIKRANT is 16,000 tons. It was purchased from the Government of the United Kingdom and not from Messrs Harland and Wolff. The keel of the Aircraft Carrier was laid down on 14th October 1943 and was first launched on 22nd September 1945.

It would not be in the interest of national security to disclose the complement of the Aircraft Carrier, the aircraft that it will carry, and its full capacity.

Drawing Teachers of Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi

3228. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the degrees/diplomas recognised by Government for recruitment to the posts of teachers to teach geometrical and mechanical drawing in Higher Secondary schools of Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The basic educational qualifications prescribed for recruitment to the posts of teachers to teach drawing (including geometrical and mechanical drawing) in Higher Secondary schools are as follows:—

Matric plus Diplomas/Certificates in Art and Drawing after a full-time course of not less than 3 years duration (or part-time course of five years duration) as specified below:

(a) Three years fulltime Diploma Course (or five years' part-time certificate course) of the Delhi Polytechnic or any other Art Institution of equivalent standard with a refresher Course in Scale Drawing and Geometry.

OR

(b) Intermediate National Diploma Course in Fine Arts, Delhi Polytechnic (from 1955 onwards).

OR

(c) Four years Art Master's Course from the Government School of Arts, Simla.

Indian Flora and Fauna

3229. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position in regard to the preparation of detailed account of Indian flora and fauna; and

(b) what is the estimated time required for the publication of these details?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Work done so far is indicated separately for Flora and Fauna in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 35].

(b) As will appear from the answer to part (a) of the question, considerable work has already been done. But a great deal more remains to be done. Flora of a large part of the

country is still to be explored. Similarly, the known number of animals recorded from India is very large and considerable exploration is still to be done. This is a long term and continuing process and no definite time limit can be fixed for the publication of all details.

Pending Cases in Courts in Orissa

3230. **Shri Kumbhar**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cases are pending in various Revenue Divisional Commissioners courts since a long period in Orissa State;

(b) if so, the number of cases filed there court-wise during the Second Five Year Plan period each year;

(c) the number of those cases disposed of so far;

(d) the number of cases pending; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 36].

(e) Due to frequent floods, cyclones, etc., particularly in the coastal districts, Revenue Divisional Commissioners are required to devote much of their time for the organisation and execution of preventive as well as relief measures The Member, Board of Revenue, has recently inspectd the court of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner and has issued instructions for the early disposal of pending cases.

Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

3231. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state how many times the blast furnaces of Rourkela and Durgapur stopped working during the period from December, 1960 to March, 1961?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):

Rourkela:

The blast furnace No. 1 was shut down on 3rd February, 1961 for repairing the receiving hopper at the furnace top and due to filling of tuyeres and blow pipes by slag. This furnace also stopped working on 3rd March, 1961 on account of a hearth break-out. The reason for the break-out was stated to be the wearing off of the lining above the tap hole. Urgent repairs were carried out in 33 hours. The furnace was, however, banked from the 8th to 15th March, 1961 for thorough repairs.

Durgapur:

There was no stoppage in Durgapur furnaces during this period.

Polytechnics in Delhi

3232. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1471 on the 7th December, 1960 and state the further progress made so far in opening of two polytechnics in Delhi?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Polytechnic at Okhla is expected to start functioning from the next academic session commencing from July, 1961. A 35 acre site has been acquired for construction of the building for the polytechnic. Some buildings at the Industrial Estate, Okhla have been acquired for temporary use of the Polytechnic till the permanent buildings are constructed at the site.

Necessary funds have been provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1961-62 to start with construction of

building, purchase of equipment and appointment of teaching and non-teaching staff for the Polytechnic at Okhla.

Some land is already available with the Delhi Administration for construction of buildings for the Polytechnic at Pusa which is proposed to be started in 1962. Detailed plans and estimates are being prepared.

North Sikkim Road

3233. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1480 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the North Sikkim Road; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It will not be in the interests of national security to furnish this information at present.

Primary Teachers of Orissa

3234. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the date from which the primary teachers in Orissa will receive the increased dearness allowance of Rs. 27.50 nP. per month which has been sanctioned for them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Educational concessions for Backward Christians in Kerala

3235. Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have approached the Centre for additional financial help for extending educational and other concessions now given to the Scheduled Castes to the Backward Christians of the State also; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the Centre in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mining Licences in Punjab

3236. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications have been received for grant of prospecting and mining licences in Punjab during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) if so, whether any licences have been granted and for what area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the areas granted during 1959-60 and 1960-61 for mining/prospecting is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 37]

Ground Water Resources in Mysore

3237. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey of ground water resources in Mysore has been conducted; and

(b) whether a statement showing the broad features of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. Hard crystaline rocks which do not have much of groundwater are exposed in most parts of the Mysore State. The Geological Survey of India has so far been carrying out groundwater investigations in soft rock areas, which offer better possibility, along the coasts and did not carry out any work in areas covered by hard crystalline rocks.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Steel Ingots

3238. **Shri Nathwani:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which steel ingots are exported to West Germany; and

(b) the price at which the pipes are being imported?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No steel ingots are being exported to West Germany. Hindustan Steel have sold some slabs to West Germany at $74.78 FAS.

(b) $165.00 per metric ton FOB North Sea Port.

Loss of Production in Steel Plants

3239. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1208 on the 2nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) the loss of production in each steel plant due to coal shortage in physical quantities;

(b) the value thereof; and

(c) the position existing at present?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). As there are some stocks retained at the plant sites to meet emergencies, producion is not related directly to supplies. What is ultimately relevant is the production of pig iron and steel. As had been explained on previous occasions, difficulties in production were not only due to unsatisfactory receipts of coal. The production of pig iron and steel in the months of June, July and August 1960 in the different steel works was follows:

		June	July	August
		(in tons)		
Rourkela	Pig iron	26,191	30,596	34,558
	Steel	14,360	15,360	17,725
Bhilai	Pig iron	46,507	49,096	50,712
	Steel	22,034	26,627	23,914
Durgapur	Pig iron	21,907	20,870	30,390
	Steel	5,614	7,108	10,103
Jamshedpur	Pig iron	120,315	105,718	129,645
	Steel	123,845	120,021	129,821
Burnpur	Pig iron	78,865	71,360	98,585
	Steel	68,051	61,965	78,020
Bhadravati	Pig iron	4,601	4,613	6,525
	Steel	4,627	4,324	4,146

For comparison, production in the month of May 1960 was:—

Rourkela	Pig iron	26,005	tons
	Steel	13,369	tons
Bhilai	Pig iron	56,180	tons
	Steel	21,538	tons
Durgapur	Pig iron	24,760	tons
	Steel	4,694	tons
Jamshedpur	Pig iron	121,968	tons
	Steel	120,729	tons
Burnpur	Pig iron	82,582	tons
	Steel	70,453	tons
Bhadravati	Pig iron	4,689	tons
	Steel	4,484	tons

While it cannot be termed a loss, lower production has meant lower sales. On an average, the price of pig iron is about Rs. 225 per ton and the price of steel about Rs. 400 per ton for bille'ts and slabs and about Rs. 600 for other sections. At present production is not restricted in any of the steel works for want of coal.

Since the 2nd of December 1960, the second blast furnace of Durgapur and the third blast furnace of Bhilai have

been commissioned and are working normally. The main finishing mill—the continuous strip mill—has been commissioned in Rourkela and the rolling programme is gathering momentum. The remaining blast furnaces—one in Rourkela and one in Durgapur—will be brought into production in a few months when it is expected that the rolling programme would have gathered sufficient momentum to use the additional iron.

Tours of Ministers

3240. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred over the tours by the Central Ministers and Deputy Ministers separately during the last three years;

(b) whether any fixed amount is earmarked for the tours of Ministers annually;

(c) whether there are any restrictions fixing the number of air and rail journeys the Ministers can perform; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the travel by Ministers is mostly by air?

The Deputy Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Budget provision is made every year on the basis of estimated requirements.

(c) No.

Nagarjunakonda Excavations

3241. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. **2053** on the 20th December, **1960** and state the subjects in which the junior class I officers mentioned therein have publications to their credit (i) before they came to Nagarjunakonda and (ii) since they came?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (i) and (ii). Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.

Antarctic Expedition

3242. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Navy Lt. Ram Charan who joined the recent Australian Antarctic expedition has returned; and

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report to the Government of India about his experience?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The officer wrote a report but died in a road accident before he could submit it. The report, however, has been obtained and is with Government.

Criticism of Yogic Practices in U.S.S.R.

3243. { **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:** **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has criticised the usefulness of the Yogic exercises practised in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to correct this impression in the U.S.S.R.?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) In the December 1960 issue of the Soviet Journal "ZDOROVE (Health) a mention had been made of the conclusion reached by the Research Methods Committee on Physical Culture of the Ministry of Health U.S.S.R. that Yoga was no good for the training or exercise of healthy persons and was even less useful for the treatment of those who

are ill. No material on the point has, however, been published by the Committee.

(b) Government consider it unnecessary to take any specific action.

Industrial Management Pool

3244. Shri Damani Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether candidates selected for Industrial Management Pool have been wholly absorbed; and

(b) if not, the details of those who are still to be absorbed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. 5 candidates are still to be absorbed.

(b) A statement indicating their particulars is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name
	Grade IV (Rs. 1600—100—2000)
1.	A.D. Hiranandani.
2.	A. R. Ravi Varma.
	Grade V. (Rs. 1300—60—1600).
3.	Ajaib Singh
4.	C. A. Ahuja.
	Grade VI. (Rs. 1000—50—1400)
5.	Miss C. A. Radha Bai.

Pakistani Nationals in India

3245. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many Pakistani nationals are living at present in India holding visas for more than 3 months and the number out of them who over-stayed after the expiry of their visa period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

Propagation of Sanskrit

3246. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States have been asked to review the existing arrangements for the propagation of Sanskrit;

(b) if so, whether replies have been received; and

(c) the common features of the replies?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of India have recommended several measures to the State Governments for improving the work pertaining to the study and propagation of Sanskrit. They have been asked *inter alia* to:

(i) make adequate provision for the promotion of Sanskrit in the Third Five Year Plan and to formulate necessary schemes to ensure that Sanskrit gets its rightful place,

(ii) adopt the scheme of the proposed Sanskrit Examinations as recommended by the Central Sanskrit Board with a view to re-organising Sanskrit education in Pathashalas,

(iii) provide and encourage the option of a composite course of a classical language with the mother tongue or the regional language; and make passing in the classical language part of the composite course compulsory and assign a reasonable percentage, say 30 to 40 percent, of marks to the classical language,

(iv) conduct an inquiry into the position of the endowments, specifically earmarked for Sanskrit, and

(v) ensure that there is no discrimination between teachers of different subjects in respect of scales of pay, status, etc., other things being equal.

(b) and (c). (i) The States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union territories of Delhi Himachal Pradesh and Manipur have made necessary provision for the study and propagation of Sanskrit in their Third Five Year Plans.

(ii) No replies have been received from the State Governments in respect of the scheme of proposed Sanskrit Examinations as they were addressed only a month ago.

(iii) Information from all the State Governments has not been received. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

(iv) As regards information about endowments for Sanskrit, information from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and the Rajasthan and the Administration of Delhi has been received. The State Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have only sent interim replies.

(v) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and Administrations of Delhi, Tripura, NEFA and Pondichery have intimated that there is no discrimination between teachers of different subjects. The Government of Bihar and Administration of Manipur have sent only interim replies. Replies from other States have not been received yet.

Proposal for setting up of Family Courts

3247. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice of India has suggested the setting up of "family courts" in India on the pattern of Japan for disposing of family disputes;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this proposal; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Refineries in India

3248. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposals received from Indian enterprises to set up refineries in India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No proposals have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3249. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received by the Selection Board of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited for skilled and unskilled (persons) posts from 1958 to 1960;

(b) how many applications were rejected from 1958 to 1960; and

(c) the reasons for such rejections?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. The project is a big one and the process of recruitment of skilled and unskilled personnel goes on incessently. The time and the effort involved in the compilation of

the statistics asked for may not be commensurate with any result to be achieved.

A note indicating the procedure followed for recruitment of officers and other categories of staff for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is given below:

Procedure followed for recruitment of officers and other categories of staff for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Definite qualifications have been prescribed for all categories of posts, including posts of workers. There are selection committees which screen the applications with a view to determining the suitablity and fitness of the candidates. For filling up posts, the Corporation explore the feasibility of promoting their existing employees and also make efforts to procure suitable candidates through employment exchanges at Madras, Coimbator, cuddalore and pondichery. In the case of executive and technical posts, the vacancies are advertised with all-India coverage. Persons are obtained from Government departments and other undertakings also, provided they are found suitable by the selection committees. There is also an apprentice training scheme, and persons who qualify after this training get appointments in the intermediate grade of supervisory technical personnel and artisans.

Mekong Project

3250. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are joining Mekong Project in order to help Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam; and

(b) if so, the details of the help to be rendered.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have agreed to allot Rs. 12½ lakhs for carrying out comprehensive examinations in order to prepare a project report including preparation of designs for a barrage, in the Tonle Sap Sector of the Mekong River Project.

Quarters for Teachers in Orissa

3251. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of teachers' quarters actually built so far in Orissa out of the 408 quarters sanctioned for Orissa under the Scheme of expansion of Primary Education; and

(b) the district-wise distribution of these quarters?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

मंत्रियों द्वारा वेतन में स्वेच्छता से कटौती

३२५२. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री १५ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७३१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन मन्त्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों उपमन्त्रियों और सभा-सचिवों ने स्वेच्छा से अपने वेतन तथा भत्ते में कटौती की है और प्रत्येक ने कितनी कटौती की है ;

(ख) वर्ष १९५९-६० में उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितना वेतन दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या सरकार की यात्रा भत्ता और अन्य व्यय कम करने की नीति है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई हिदायतें दी हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). सूचना का विवरण पत्र पटल पर रखा जाता है । **[देखिए परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३८]**

(ग) और (घ). जून १९५७ में ऐसी हिदायतें जारी की गई कि (१) जब तक बहुत ही जरूरी न समझा जाये तब तक मंत्रियों द्वारा रेल के सैलून के प्रयोग को रोका जाये । (२) दौरे पर मंत्रियों के साथ कम से कम कर्मचारी जायें ।

G.S.I.D., Delhi

3253. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in General Stores Inspection Depot, Delhi certain vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees have been dereserved;

(b) if so, whether representations have been made in such cases; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to regularise this irreguarity?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No Sir. In actual fact arrangements are being made to fill certain vacancies of Asstt. Foremen, Chargemen, Supervisors and LDCs by direct recuritment of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(b) One of the employees of the Establishment represented for employment against the post of Chargeman but he could not be appointed as he did not possess the minimum prescribed qualifications for the post.

(c) Does not arise.

Appeals from Civilian Employees

3254. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all those civilian employees who were removed, dismissed or discharged for taking part in the July, 1960 strike have submitted appeals to the appellate authority;

(b) if so, the number of such appeals pending on the 15th March, 1961;

(c) the number of appeals disposed of; and

(d) the number of appeals pending?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No civilian employee was removed, discharged or dismissed from service for merely taking part in the strike of July, 1960. Disciplinary action has, however, been taken against the employees who have been guilty of sabotage, violence or intimadation or gross misbehaviour; and some of them have submitted appeals.

(b) 14.

(c) Nil.

(d) 14.

Narsingarh Township in Tripura

3255. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent for the construction of Narsingarh Township in Tripura;

(b) the total number of people deriving benefit out of this township; and

(c) the total number of displaced persons among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 3,04,673·50 nP. upto February 1961, including a sum of Rs. 32,421·50 nP. incurred on acquisition of land.

(b) Approximately 10,000, including 8,762 residing in the adjoining labour colonies and villages and deriving indirect benefits.

(c) 6,614 including 5,495 residing in adjoining labour colonies and villages.

Colonies in Tripura

3256. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent for the following zumia colonies of Tripura;

(i) Kathaliachera Zumia colony;

(ii) Bisramganj Zumia colony;

(b) the total number of tribal zumias rehabilitated in these colonies;

(c) the total number of zumiah who deserted these colonies;

(d) the reasons for their desertion; and

(e) the steps taken to bring them back to the colonies?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The total amount spent for the Kathaliachhera Zumia Colony is Rs. 2 182 lakhs and for the Bisramganj Zumia Colony Rs. 2·911 lakhs.

(b) 249 families in Kathaliachhera colony and 62 families in Bisramganj Colony.

(c) 35 families from Kathaliachhera and 16 families from Bisramganj.

(d) The reason for desertion is presumably the ingrained habit of some tribals used to Jhumia cultivation to change the location of their cultivation as well as their habitation.

(e) Efforts are made to bring back the deserters through persuasion with the help of Sardars as well as through Government officials whoever contacts are possible.

History of Freedom Movement

3257. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last war of independence fought in Manipur called the Manipur War and the Khomjom War of 1892—1894 will be included in the History of Freedom Movement in India; and

(b) if so, whether the trial and conviction of Vir Tikendrajit and General Thangal by a British military court for waging war on the British Government will also be included in the publication?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). All uprisings and revolts against British Government and events following therefrom will be dealt with in the History of Freedom Movement, according to their importance and merits.

लाजपत नगर सिंधी स्कूल, नई दिल्ली

३२५८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लाजपत नगर की सिंधी बस्ती के विरोध के बावजूद भी दिल्ली के शिक्षा विभाग ने सिन्धी स्कूल का स्थानान्तरण डिफेंस कालोनी में कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख) लाजपत नगर कालोनी के सिंधी निवासी पिछले कुछ दिनों से कालोनी में एक ऐसा सरकारी उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल खोलने की मांग कर रहे हैं जिसमें शिक्षा का माध्यम सिंधी हो । चूंकि कालोनी में सिंधियों की सख्या बहुत अधिक है इसलिए इस मांग को ठीक समझा गया । कालोनी में पहिले से ही एक सरकारी उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल था जहां प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में सिंधी के माध्यम से पढ़ाने का प्रबंध था । इस स्कूल में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा होने के कारण वहां उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर तक सिंधी कक्षाएं खोलना संभव नहीं था । इसलिए शिक्षा निदेशालय ने अलग से एक ऐसा उच्च माध्यमिक

स्कूल खोलने का निश्चय किया जहां शिक्षा का माध्यम सिंधी हो । दुर्भाग्यवश लाजपत नगर कालोनी में कहीं भी यह स्कूल खोलने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान नहीं मिल सका । इसलिए नया स्कूल डिफेंस कालोनी में लाजपत नगर कालोनी के मूलचन्द अस्पताल के सामने खोला गया । वर्तमान सरकारी उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल, लाजपत नगर में जो प्राथमिक कक्षाएं चल रही थीं उनको भी विद्यार्थियों के माता-पिता की राय से नए स्कूल में शामिल कर लिया गया गया । यह इस विचार से किया गया कि नया स्कूल सभी प्रकार से अपने आप में पूर्ण हो और लाजपत नगर के स्कूल में अतिरिक्त कक्षाएं खोल कर गैर-सिंधी निवासियों की शिक्षा की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जाए । सिन्धी भाषा भाषियों में नए स्कूल की स्थापना और प्राथमिक कक्षाओं को उसमें शामिल करने का बहुत स्वागत किया । केवल सिन्धी एजुकेशन सोसायटी ने (जिस का नाम पहले सिन्धी लाजपत नगर एकादमी था) उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल खोलने और उसमें प्राथमिक कक्षाओं को शामिल करने पर विरोध प्रकट किया । यह सोसायटी कालोनी में एक मिडिल स्कूल चला रही है और उसे डर था कि नये स्कूल के खुल जाने से उसके मिडिल स्कूल की छठी कक्षा में छात्रों के दाखले पर असर पड़ेगा । उसकी आशंका का कोई उचित आधार नहीं था ।

दिल्ली में सिंधी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल

३२५९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल हैं जिनमें शिक्षा का माध्यम सिंधी भाषा है ;

(ख) ये कहां-कहां हैं ;

(ग) क्या इनमें सिंधी जानने वाले अध्यापक हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे कितने हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) तीन ।

(ख) (१) न्यू राजेन्द्र नगर ।
(२) लोदी कालोनी ।
(३) डिफेंस कालोनी ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

	अध्यापक
(घ) (१) न्यू राजेन्द्र नगर	३०
(२) लोदी कालोनी	२०
(३) डिफेंस कालोनी	८

भारत सेवक समाज

३२६०. **श्री प० ला० बारुपाल** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सेवक समाज को वर्ष १९५८ से १९६० तक दी गई कुल वित्तीय सहायता में से भारत सेवक समाज, राजस्थान को कितने रुपये दिये गये ; और

(ख) उक्त धन किन-किन मदों पर खर्च किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे समय पर सभा के सामने रख दिया जायेगा ।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

३२६१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने अपने सारे काम काज को क्रमशः हिन्दी में करने का निश्चय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ग) उस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं। अभी नगरपालिका ने यह निश्चय किया है कि यथासंभव साईन बोर्ड, निमंत्रण पत्र और कलेन्डर, हिन्दी में हो तथा विज्ञापन, टेन्डर नोटिस और छुट्टियों की सूची का हिन्दी और उर्दू दोनों में प्रकाशन किया जाए।

Educational Grants to Madras Institutions

3262. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions of Madras State, which applied for non-recurring grants during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the grant sanctioned to each of these institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 39].

Polytechnics in Madras State

3263. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many polytechnics were opened in Madras State under the Centrally sponsored Polytechnics Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) what amount was allotted for this proposal to Madras State during 1960-61?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Two.

(b) In 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 6.665 lakhs was allotted subject to adjustment on the basis of actual expenditure.

Extension to Government Officers

3264. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers (Gazetted) who were given extension or re-employment after their retirement in the years 1959 and 1960, State-wise; and

(b) the number of Central Government non-Gazetted officers who were given extension or re-employment after their retirement in the years 1959 and 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Circuit Bench of Orissa High Court at Bolangir

3265. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Orissa State Government since a long period for opening a Circuit Bench of Orissa High Court, Cuttack, at Bolangir;

(b) whether several representations have been made to Government by the people of western part of Orissa in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the mattter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The Government of India are not aware of the proposal mentioned in part (a) of the question; nor do they have any information with respect to parts (b) and (c) thereof.

Teachers in Technical Institutions

3266. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since concluded the examination of certain measures recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education for the improvement of service conditions in technical institutions to attract suitable persons to the teaching profession in order to stop their flight to other institutions;

(b) if so, what is the nature of decision arrived at;

(c) when action will be initiated for the implementation of the same; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The following measures have been adopted to improve staff position in technical institutions:—

1. Improved salary scales of teachers have been sanctioned and the Central Government has agreed to bear the entire additional expenditure for a period of five years.

2. A programme of training of technical teachers has been initiated and 194 candidates are undergoing training.

3. The age of superannuation of teachers at the Higher Technological Institutions has been fixed at 60.

4. Industrial concerns have been requested to assist technical institutions by allowing their experts to do part-time teaching work.

(d) Does not arise.

Teachers in Technical Institutions in Andhra Pradesh

3267. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the year 1960-61 on account of additional expenditure involved in the adoption of revised scales of salary as recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education for the teaching staff of technical institutions; and

(b) whether the Government of India are aware of the fact that there are some technical institutions in the State where the revised scales of salary have not been adopted?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No payment was made during 1960-61 on account of revised salary scales, as the State Government had not implemented the scheme.

(b) The scheme of revised salary scales is proposed to be implemented in all approved technical institutions imparting instructions at degree and diploma level.

Bharat Pensioners' Samaj

3268. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Pensioners' Samaj submitted a memorandum on the 24th March, 1961 demanding certain amenities for pensioners;

(b) if so, what were their main demands; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands are: relief against the increased cost of living, free medical aid, educational facilities for children, exemption of pensions from income-tax, opportunities for employment, representation in the legislatures, creation of a Ministry of Pensions, fixation of minimum rate of pension and modifications in the rules for the commutation of pensions.

(c) The points in the memorandum are under examination.

Attack on Army Personnel by Naga Hostiles

3269. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Naga hostiles attacked Army

personnel at Uriumghat near Naojan on the 20th March, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such incident.

512 Army Workshop, Kirkee

3270. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some workers of 512 Army Workshop, Kirkee who merely participated in the July, 1960 strike have been dimissed or removed from service;

(b) if so, the exact number;

(c) whether they preferred appeals; and

(d) if so, whether appeals are being considered?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). No worker was dimissed merely for participation in the Strike in July 1960; but seven employees of 512 Army Base Workshop have been removed or dismissed from service for gross misbehaviour.

(c) No appeals from the employees concerned have been received so far.

(d) Does not arise.

U.N.E.S.C.O.'s Compulsory Primary Education Scheme

3271. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been made to India under UNESCO's Compulsory Primary Education Aid Scheme; and

(b) if so, how it is going to be distributed among the States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Traffic Jam in Delhi

3272. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Kamal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the end of the night shows of the cinemas, there is complete traffic jam and chaos outside the New Delhi cinema houses due to proper traffic police not being on duty; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in Delhi to organize traffic outside the cinema houses, as is the case with Bombay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No. The traffic police are on duty outside the more important cinema houses in New Delhi from 6 P.M. till the end of the night show daily.

Temporary Class III and Class IV Employees of Survey of India

3273. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Class IV employees having ten years of service in the temporary establishment in Survey of India have not yet been declared permanent;

(b) if so, the number of such employees as on the 1st January, 1961;

(c) the total number of employees in Class III and Class IV service having five years' and three years' service at their credit who have not been declared permanent upto the 1st January, 1961; and

(d) the number of employees likely to be made permanent in 1961 and 1962?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr.

M. M. Das): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Efficiency Bar of Survey of India Employees

3274. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class II and III officers of Survey of India whose increments were stopped at the efficiency bar in their time scale separately during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the total number of such Class II and III officers allowed to cross the efficiency bar in their time scale during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey of India Estate, Dehra Dun

3275. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2090 on the 18th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the approach road from the gate to residential quarters in Deputy Surveyor General's Estate, 17 E.C. Road, Dehra Dun, has been made pucca;

(b) if not whether any plan has been chalked out for the same;

(c) the amount sanctioned;

(d) whether the electrification of the roads including the said approach road has been made; and

(e) if not, when it is expected?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wage Bills of Survey of India Employees

3276. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees of Survey of India as on the 1st January, 1961 and their respective wage bills separately?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

T.A. and D.A. of Survey of India Employees

3277. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the total amount spent on travelling on Government duty including daily allowances by Class I, II, III and IV officers under the Survey of India separately during the years 1958-1959, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Departmental Test for Survey of India Employees

3278. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist any restrictions for personnel of one trade in Survey of India to appear in the departmental test for another trade;

(b) if so, what are these restrictions;

(c) whether there exists any restriction on the basis of trades for issue of books from Geodetic and Research Branch Library, Survey of India, Dehra Dun;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether such restrictions are in conformity with the rules of such

libraries of other departments of the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Technical personnel of one trade are not allowed to sit for test for another trade if vacancies do not exist in the trades desired and if they cannot be spared from their original trades.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As this is a reference library for the Survey of India technical personnel, reference books which do not pertain to one's own profession are not normally issued, except with the special permission of the Heads of Offices.

(e) Information is not available.

Departmental Leave for Survey of India Employees

3279. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class III and IV employees working in Survey of India sent on Departmental Leave during 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Class IV employees of Static Units of Survey of India, Dehra Dun, are especially transferred to field parties for sending them on Departmental Leave; and

(c) if so, the number of such employees sent on Departmental Leave during 1960-61 and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contingent Expenditure of Survey of India

3280. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the contingent amount spent by the Stores Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun for loading and unloading of goods at the railway station and transporting the said goods to the respective offices of Dehra Dun by engaging private transport separately during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the amount incurred by Stores Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun on local purchase of stores during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1960-61 separately;

(c) the book value of goods of Stores Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun sold by auction separately during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(d) the amount realised on account of sale proceeds of the said stores separatey in each year?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a).

		Rs.
(*a*)	1956-57	83·00
	1957-58	28·00
	1958-59	107·00
	1959-60	77·25
	1960-61	427·00
(*b*)	1956-57	7,122
	1957-58	7,157
	1958-59	4,060
	1959-60	11,051
	1960-61	3,933
(*c*)	1956-57	44,043
	1957-58	37,698
	1958-59	11,713
	1959-60	2,93,407
	1960-61	1,97,581
(*d*)	1956-57	4,707
	1957-58	4,866
	1958-59	180
	1959-60	45,590
	1960-61	34,750

Indo-Pakistan Boundary Demarcation by Survey of India

3281. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of daily allowance admissible to the staff of Survey of India engaged on Indo-Pakistan Boundary Demarcation work for each category, *viz.*, Class I, Class II, III and IV;

(b) whether some Class I Officers of Survey of India have drawn higher rates of daily allowance during their visit to Pakistan in connection with the Boundary Demarcation work;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any special allowance is being given to the staff, other than those of Survey of India, engaged on Indo-Pak Boundary Demarcation work and if so, the rates thereof;

(e) whther similar allowance is also being given to the staff of Survey of India; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 40].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Because a higher rate of daily allowance is admissible to all Central Government Officers visiting Pakistan on duty.

(d) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disciplinary action against Employees of Survey of India

3282. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in Survey of India against whom disciplinary action was taken under rule 15 of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1957 during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in Survey of India against whom disciplinary action was taken under rule 16 of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1957 during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(c) the total number of Class I, II III and IV employees of Survey of India on whom major penalties were imposed during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(d) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV employees of Survey of India on whom minor penalties were imposed during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(e) the total number of cases in which the advice of the U.P.S.C. was taken during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey of India Employees under Suspension

3283. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the Survey of India who are under suspension at present;

(b) the total amount of subsistence allowance paid to them so far;

(c) the number thereof that appealed against the orders of suspension; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Editorial Staff of the "Sainik Samachar"

3284. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications, experience, scale of pay and nature of duties of the editorial staff including Translators employed for "Sainik Samachar"; and

(b) how many of them know Hindi and upto what standard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishnan Menon): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 41].

(b) Number of Editorial Staff who know Hindi is 21. Out of these 10 know Hindi upto the Matriculation standard and 11 upto the B.A. standard.

सेंट्रल डिजाइन ब्यूरो

३२८५. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय:** क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, १९५९ में जो सेंट्रल डिजाइन ब्यूरो बनाया गया था उस पर अब तक कितनी धन राशि खर्च हो चुकी है ;

(ख) उक्त ब्यूरो ने तब से अब जो कार्य किया है उसका विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त ब्यूरो में कितने सदस्य हैं और उनकी योग्यतायें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) ११,२२,००० रुपये फरवरी १९६१ तक ।

(ख) सेंट्रल डिजाइन ब्यूरो मुख्यत: रूरकेला, भिलाई और दुर्गापुर के तीन इस्पात कारखानों के विस्तार संबंधी कार्य करता है । ब्यूरो ने रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार के संबंध में विस्तृत प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली है । तथा दूसरे दो कारखानों के विस्तार के बारे में रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहा है ।

(ग) चीफ डिजाइन इंजीनियर

डिप्टी चीफ डिजाइन इंजीनियर	१
वरिष्ठ डिजाइन इंजीनियर	७
डिजाइन इंजीनियर	२७
सहायक डिजाइन इंजीनियर	१३

ये सब योग्यता प्राप्त इंजीनियर हैं और अधिकतर इस्पात कारखानों के आयोजन, डिजाईनिंग, परिचालन, संधारण और निर्माण में ५ से २० साल तक का अनुभव रखते हैं इनके अलावा ३० स्नातक शिक्षणार्थी ४२ डिजाइन सहायक और ९५ तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी इस काम के लिए प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षित किये जा चुके हैं ।

Microbiology

3286. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University ,has pleaded for the recognition of microbiology as a basic science in the University curriculum;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this proposal; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shortage of Army Officers

3287. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of officers in the Army; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of measures taken so far or proposed to be taken to meet the existing shortage?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures so far taken are:—

(i) An increase in the strength of the Special List Cadre Officers;

(ii) An increased annual intake in the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun;

(iii) Employment of larger proportion of JCOs as in NCC Units in lieu of officers;

(iv) Re-employment of released and retired officers either in the substantive rank last held or one rank lower with the consent of the officers and

(v) temporary enhancement in the retirement age limit of substantive Lt. Cols. of the Arms.

The above measures are intended to provide some relief in respect of the officer position.

Bank Lending Rates

3288. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the recent increase of Bank lending rates by some leading Banks;

(b) if so, what is the average increase per cent; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). By means of a directive issued by the Reserve Bank, the minimum lending rate of the scheduled Banks has been fixed at 5% and their average lending rates have been raised by not less than ½% with effect from 1st October, 1960.

(c) The increase in the lending rates, is intended to exercise a restraining influence on the pressure of demand for funds.

Rourkela Steel Plant

3289. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wide Strip Mill at the steel works site at Rourkela has started production;

(b) if so, a what cost the mill has been completed; and

(c) what is its production capacity?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 230 million, which includes cost of supply and erection of machinery, shearing lines, electrical equipment, auxiliary plants, cranes, steel structures and civil engineering works but excludes cost of pusher type furnaces and painting.

(c) 600,000 tons per annum with two shifts.

Advisory Bodies

3290. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay a statement showing the number and names of advisory bodies, Ministry-wise, including consultative committees functioning at present to advice the Central Government and the names of those in which Members of Parliament have representation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Construction of Road in Kailasar, Tripura

3291. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the construction of a road, land of rehabilitated Jumias of Manikpur, Bhaibone Chherah of Kailasar, Tripura, has been acquired; and

(b) if so, whether due compensation has been paid or whether arable land has been given instead of the land acquired?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Construction of Lake in Kailasar

3292. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Lake is going to be constructed just near the Rajani-Karbaripara, Chhailengta, Manughat, Kailasar, Tripura, and due to that 10—12 Tribal families are on the verge of eviction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Armament Research and Development Establishment

3293. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the basic and relaxed qualifications for the posts of Junior Scientific Assistants Grade I in the Armament Research and Development Establishments;

(b) whther it is a fact that recently a number of Supervisory Grade III and II persons were appointed as Junior Scientists grade I though none of them had the basic qualifications; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to put a check to this practice?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The basic qualifications prescribed for the posts of Junior Scientific Assistants Grade I are:—

> A recognised degree in the required field of basic science or a diploma in the required field of technology, followed by five years of practical experience in a recognised institution in that field of science/ technology. The qualification in basic science has been raised to M.Sc. from September 1960. Relaxation in qualifications is, however, permissible in the case of departmental candidates.

(b) Out of 11 Technical Supervisors selected recently, only 3 had less than 5 years' experience, although they possessed the requisite educational qualifications. Relaxation was made in their case as they were the only available candidates with sufficient experience in the desired field of Small Arms and Guns design.

(c) Does not arise so long as candidates with requisite qualifications and experience are available.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 822, DATED 8-3-1960

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 31st August, 1960 containing the information asked for in Shri D. C. Sharma's Unstarred Question No. 822 the number of cases taken up for offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 during August—December 1959 and the percentage of such cases which ended in conviction in respect of the State of Madras were shown as "33" and "21%" in columns 3 and 4, respectively. These figures are not correct and should be substituted by the following:—

Name of the State/ Administration	No. of cases taken up for offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act during August-December 1959	Percentage of cases which ended in conviction
Madras	22	36 36%

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Dashrath Prasad Dwivedi who passed away at Gorakhpur on the 9th April, 1961 at the age of 70.

Shri Dwivedi was a member of the First Lok Sabha from the Gorakhpur District (Central) Constituency of Uttar Pradesh during the years 1952 to 1957.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

May I now request the House to stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

POSSIBILITY OF THE CLOSURE OF THE NATIONALISED GOLD MINES AT KOLAR

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The reported statement of the Chief Minister of Mysore about the possibility of closure of the nationalised gold mines at Kolar in the absence of central aid.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I rise to make a statement on the notice calling my attention to the statement which is reported to have been made by the Mysore Chief Minister regarding the possible closure of the Kolar gold mines. The notice, if I may say so, appears to be based on an incomplete and inadequate appreciation of the position and the background against which the Chief Minister's statement was made.

2. The Kolar gold mines were acquired by the Mysore Government towards the end of November, 1956 from Messrs. John Taylor and Sons and have been run as a nationalised departmental undertaking since then. The gold mines in this area and in the Hutti gold fields in Raichur District, after being refined and cast into bars, used to be sold in the open market till the middle of 1958, but a decision was taken in July, 1958 that the entire production of gold in the country should be acquired by the Central Government to be held as non-monetary stocks at the disposal of that Government.

3. Under the regulations relating to transactions in gold by which India is governed as a member of the International Monetary Fund, the price which has been paid for this gold is the international parity price of Rs. 62·50 per tola, but in order to avoid any dislocation in the finances of the Mysore Government, which has been producing this gold at a substantially higher price, assistance is being given to that Government as a purely temporary arrangement.

4. In view of the need for making more adequate and satisfactory arrangements and having regard to the technical problems encountered in the mines which are among the deepest in the world, the Central Government has been considering, in consultation with the Mysore Government, the question of taking over these mines, for being worked directly under the control and supervision of this Government. The Government of Mysore has agreed in principle to the transfer of the control over these mines and the details of the arrangements for the taking over of these mines including

administrative arrangements necessary for the purpose are being worked out. It is intended that the Government of Mysore should be associated in an appropriate manner with the running of the mines.

5. The Central Government hopes shortly to arrive at decisions in regard to these matters, but in the meantime, there is no question of the mines being closed. The Chief Minister of Mysore, who was speaking in the course of the general discussion on the State Government's budget did not also imply that there was a possibility of any such closure. As the House is aware, the usual provisions for the expenditure necessary on the acquisition of the gold have been made in the Central Government's budget, and it has been ascertained that the usual provisions have been made in the State Government's budget also.

6. The proposals which are now under consideration in regard to these mines will facilitate an improvement in their working and a better and more systematic utilisation of the payable ores. The question of any dislocation of the existing arrangements does not, therefore, arise and I would deprecate, in these circumstances, any premature or ill-founded speculations regarding the future of these mines.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Till now the KGF undertaking was selling its gold in the open market and was really fetching Rs. 122 to Rs. 130 per *tola*. Now it is sold at the international price which is practically half of it. So the undertaking is bound to sustain a loss and when it sustains a loss to a considerable extent, the effect inevitably will be the closure of these mines as they cannot be worked economically. What is the solution that has been thought of for this? If the sale price is switched on to the international price, the income is bound to go down and inevitably the mines will have to be closed.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member has not followed what the hon. Minister has said.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member has not followed what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: He said that they were selling it in the open market and later on, the international price, Rs. 62.50, was offered. Lest they should incur any loss the excess is being paid to them to make up that loss. But on account of the depth of the mine which is the deepest in the world, the Central Government propose to take it up and work it itself in which case there is no question of a loss. Now the only question is about the arrangements between the Mysore Government and the Central Government for taking it over. This is all that he has said.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): All this information appeared in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to avoid further speculation by making a proper statement.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May I know whether the idea is to work it as a departmental undertaking or to have a kind of a corporation, statutory or otherwise, for it? I do not know what the structure of the management will be when it is transferred to the Centre.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is a matter which is under consideration.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Since the cost is high, what is the nature of the assistance given? May we know in terms of value the assistance given in addition to Rs. 62 per *tola*?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is a measure of assistance otherwise where is the question of any assistance? That is the assistance which is being given in the form of grants to the Mysore Government.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1945 AND REPORT (1961) OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON REVISION OF SELLING PRICES OF FERROSILICON MANUFACTURED BY THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS, BHADRAVATI

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 260 dated the 4th March, 1961 making certain further amendments to the Colliery Control Order, 1945, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2827/61].

(ii) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(a) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of selling prices of ferrosilicon manufactured by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

(b) Government Resolution No. PS-30(11)/59, dated the 4th April, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2828/61].

MINING LEASES (MODIFICATION OF TERMS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1961

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 dated the 1st April, 1961 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2829/61].

AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE III TO THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (PAY) RULES, 1954

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 351 dated the 18th March, 1961, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2830/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 425 dated the 1st April, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 426 dated the 1st April, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-2831/].

(ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878—

(a) G.S.R. No. 431 dated the 1st April, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 432 dated the 1st April, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2832/61].

(iii) A copy of the Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification

No G.S.R. 449 dated the 1st April, 1961 under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2838/61].

12.09 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH AND HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture):—

(1) Hundred and twenty-ninth Report on Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

(2) Hundred and thirty-second Report on Indian Central Tobacco Committee (Reports and Accounts).

12·09½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

VISVA-BHARATI

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Sir, I beg to move:

That in pursuance of clause (xii) of section 19(1) of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951 read with clause (5) of statute 10 of the First Statutes of the University, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati in place of Shri Atulya Ghosh whose term of membership expires on the 6th June, 1961.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (xii) of section 19(1) of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, read with clause (5) of statute 10 of the First Statutes of the University, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati in place of Shri Atulya Ghosh whose term of membership expires on the 6th June, 1961".

12.10 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation.

The time allotted is 8 hours. Time taken is 1 hour and 25 minutes and time left over is 6 hours and 35 minutes. Unless we complete this today other work will be held up. How long will the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): One hour and a half.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him an hour. I won't allow any hon. Minister more than one hour; it is rather difficult. I will call him at half past five. We will conclude the debate on this Demand by half past six, or five minutes this way or that way. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : मिस्टर स्पीकर, मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट एण्ड कोआपरेशन की डिमाण्ड्स के डिस्कशन पर सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रोग्राम की कामयाबी के लिए किस किस बात का होना जरूरी है । वह तमाम बात मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

मैं महसूस करता हूं कि यह कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की तहरीक जो कि चलाई गई है वह खास तौर पर इस लिये चलाई गई है कि देहाती रूरल पबलिक में यह फीलिंग पैदा की जाय कि गांवों की तरक्की का दारोमदार उनके कोआपरेशन और मदद पर निर्भर करता है। उसकी कामयाबी के लिये सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि उनका यह कोआपरेशन किस तरीके से लिया जाय ? इसी बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए और महसूस करते हुए हमारी सरकार ने श्री बलवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी के तेहत जो रिपोर्ट पेश की उसको आज एम्पलीमेंट करने की कोशिश कर रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा यह प्रोग्राम कामयाब हो और देहात में रहने वाले लोगों का सही तौर पर हमें कोआपरेशन मिले तो उस रिपोर्ट को हमें पूरे तरीके से एम्पलीमेंट करना होगा और डेमोक्रेटिक डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन की जो स्कीम है उसको इस साल के अन्दर अन्दर पूरा करना होगा ताकि देहात के लोगो का कोआपरेशन मिल सके और जो प्रोग्राम हम थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में रक्खें वह कामयाब हो सके। इस बात को देखते हुए मैं सबसे पहले यह तजवीज हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम वाकई यह चाहते हैं कि अपने तमाम ढांचे को डिसेंट्रलाइज किया जाय और डेवलपमेंट की तमाम ताकत ग्रामों में जो पंचायत समितियां बनी हैं या जिला परिषद बनी हैं, उनको ट्रांसफर किया जाय, तो उसके लिए मैं जरूरी समझता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से और इस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से एक मौडेल ऐक्ट तैयार किया जाय और हर एक स्टेट को यह इंस्ट्रक्शंस दिये जायें कि जब भी वह इस किस्म का कानून और बिल पास करें तो इन तमाम बातों का खयाल रक्खें। मैं यह बात इसलिये कहता हूं कि दो, चार स्टेट्स ने जो अब तक कदम उठाये हैं जो ऐक्ट पास किये हैं अगर मैं उन तमाम ऐक्ट्स की जरूरी जरूरी बातों को इस हाउस के सामने रक्खूं तो मेरी इस बात की ताईद हो जायगी कि इस बारे में तमाम स्टेट्स की एक यूनिफार्म पालिसी नहीं है। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने जो ऐक्ट पास किया है उसके बारे में मैं दो, तीन जरूरी बातें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन बातों को देखने से साफ तौर पर यह जाहिर हो जायगा कि जो उस कमेटी का मकसद था वह कैसे पूरा हो सकता है। मिसाल के तौर पर जो ऐक्ट पास किया गया उस ऐक्ट के अन्दर आप देखेंगे हालांकि उस कमेटी की यह रिपोर्ट थी कि जहां तक डेवलपमेंट का ताल्लुक है पंचायत समिति को तमाम ताकत ट्रांसफर कर दी जाय। लेकिन उस ऐक्ट के अन्दर कई बातें ऐसी रक्खी गई हैं जिनको कि देखते हुए मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह तमाम ताकत पूरे तरीके से ट्रांसफर नहीं होगी बल्कि काम करने में दिक्कतें आयेंगी। मिसाल की तौर पर डी० सी० को जरूरत से ज्यादा अख्तियार दिये गये हैं। वह जब भी चाहे उनके काम में जाकर दखल दे सकता है। जिला परिषद् की मीटिंग में या पंचायत समिति की मीटिंग्स में शामिल हो सकता है। इसी तरीके से पंचायत समिति जो बनेंगी उनमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान को नहीं रक्खा गया है और जिला परिषद् के जो मेम्बरान (एम० पीज०) होंगे वह भी एसोसिएटेड मेम्बर्स होंगे। उनको वोट देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा हालांकि राजस्थान में और दूसरी स्टेट्स में ऐसा नहीं है। इसलिये मेरी यह तजवीज है कि हमारी सरकार यह सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री इस बात पर गौर करे और तमाम गवर्नमेंट्स को इस किस्म के इंस्ट्रक्शन्स जारी करे कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा अख्तियारात इन कमेटियों को दें और जो ऐक्ट बनाये जायें वह जहां तक हो सके तमाम स्टेट्स में यूनिफार्म हों, एक किस्म के हों और मकसद हों।

इसके बाद मैं गांवों में जो डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स बनाये जाते हैं उनके बारे में भी कुछ

कहना चाहता हूं । इसके लिये सबसे पहली मेरी तजवीज यह है कि जो ब्लाक्स बनाये जायें, जो उनका ऐरिया हो और जो उनकी पापुलेशन हो वह यकसां होने चाहिय । मैं यह बात इसलिये कहता हूं कि बाराहा कोशिश करने के बावजूद मेरे हलके में जो ब्लाक्स बनाये गये हैं उनमें अभी तक दो ब्लाक्स ऐसे हैं जिनकी कि आबादी ८०–८० और ९०–९० हजार के करीब है वहां तीन ब्लाक्स आसानी से बन सकते थे । अब इसका मतलब यह होगा कि जो रुपया तीन ब्लाक्स पर खर्च होना था, वह रुपया दो ब्लाकों पर खर्च नहीं किया जायगा । इसका देहात की तरक्की पर काफी असर पड़ेगा । इसलिए मेरी यह अपील है कि इस बारे में हमें स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स को इंस्ट्रक्शन्स जारी करने चाहियें कि वह इस मामले में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो हिदायतें हैं उन पर सख्ती से अमल करें । उन पर पूरा अमल किया जाय ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह भी हाउस के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक बहुत से ब्लाक्स ऐसे हैं कि वह ब्लाक्स तो बना दिये जाते हैं लेकिन बी० डी० ओज० का इन्तजाम नहीं किया जाता है । मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि यह तहरीक जिसका कि मकसद यह है कि देहात के लोगों में ऐसी भावना पैदा की जाय कि वह डेवलपमेंट के कामों में दिलचस्पी लें, कैसे कामयाब हो सकती है । यह प्रोग्राम कैसे कामयाब हो सकता है जबकि किसी ब्लाक के अन्दर बी० डी० ओ० जो कि उस काम को चलाने वाला सबसे बड़ा अफसर है और जिम्मेदार अफसर है, नहीं होगा ? इसलिए इस बात की तरफ हमारी सरकार को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये और जो ऐसे ब्लाक्स हैं वहां कि बी० डी० ओज० नहीं हैं वहां उनका इन्तजाम करें । अगर आप एक बी० डी० ओ० को दो ब्लाक का काम दे देते हैं तो उसका नतीजा क्या होगा ? इस तरह से दोनों ब्लाक्स का काम सफर करेगा और इस तहरीक को नुकसान पहुंचेगा और जो हमारा मकसद है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा ।

अब मैं दो चार बातें कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । मैं वही बातें कहूंगा जो बातें कि हमारी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कही गई हैं । मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कहना चाहता । वे जो सजैशंस हैं, जो तजवीज हैं, उन से आप खुद अन्दाजा लगा लेंगे कि कोआरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट में सुधार करने की कितनी ज्यादा जरूरत है ।

सबसे पहले मैं आपका ध्यान इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के सफा १० की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं । कमेटी ने माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी की स्पीच का हवाला देते हुए कहा है :—

"The first thing we have got to bear in mind is that the way this work has been carried on so far has not suited the needs of the country. That method is almost lifeless and wooden . . . What I want to stress is that this cooperative movement is not to begin from above. It has to come up from below."

मैंने यह बात इसलिये कही है कि इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में आगे चल कर साफ तौर से इस बात का जिक्र किया है और कहा है :—

"The Committee were disappointed to note that from the table given in para 34 only about 15 per cent of the total number of societies could be said to be working satisfactorily."

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि देश के अन्दर जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाई गई हैं, उनमें से सिर्फ १५ या २० परसेंट सोसाइटीज ऐसी हैं जो कि ठीक काम कर

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

रही हैं या जिनका काम तसल्लीबख्श है । मेरी अपील है कि इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए और इस मामले पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जाए ताकि हमारी सोसाइटीज के अन्दर जान आए और यह तहरीक कामयाबी के साथ आगे बढ़े । इस तहरीक की कामयाबी का दारोमदार बहुत ज्यादा हद तक इन सोसाइटीज पर है । आगे चल कर जो डिफैक्ट्स हैं, उनको प्वाइंट आउट करते हुए इस कमेटी ने सफा ५९ पर इस बात का जिक्र किया है और कहा है :—

"The Committee understand that in certain States, the procedure for registration of a newly formed co-operative society is complicated and elaborate with the result that lot of difficulty is experienced by the members and organisers of the Society."

इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि हम प्रोसीजर को सिम्पल करें ताकि सोसाइटीज आसानी से बन सकें और जल्दी से जल्दी बन सकें और लोगों के रास्ते में कोई दिक्कत पेश न आये ।

हमारी स्टोरेज की जो स्कीम हैं, वेयर-हाउसिंग की जो स्कीम है, वह भी पूरी तरह से कामयाब नहीं हुई है । उसके लिये जितना रुपया दिया गया था, जितने फण्ड एलाट किए गए थे, उनमें से काफी हिस्सा ऐसा बचा रहा रहा है जो किया तो इस मकसद के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है या फिर बाकी पड़ा हुआ है और बार बार रिमाइण्ड कराने पर भी वापिस नहीं किया गया है । मैं अपील करता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस मामले पर पूरा कन्ट्रोल रखे ताकि वह रुपया मिसयूज न हो और साथ साथ जिस मकसद के लिए वह दिया गया है, उसी मकसद के लिए वह खर्च हो । इस बारे में भी कमेटी ने अपनी राय जाहिर की है और कहा है :—

"The Committee hope that continuous attention would be paid by the Board to make sure that the funds sanctioned are utilised for the objectives in view."

मैं चाहता हूं कि आप यह भी महसूस करें कि जहां तक वेयरहाउसिंग का ताल्लुक है, वह निहायत जरूरी चीज है । यहां हाउस में तीन चार दफा इस किस्म के सवाल आए हैं कि बाहर से जो अनाज आता है, उसको स्टोर करने में इसलिये देरी होती है कि वेयर हाउसिंग का, गोडाउन्ज का पूरा इंतिजाम नहीं है । जब अनाज को स्टोर करने में देरी होती है तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि अनाज खराब होता है, डेमरेज चार्जेज वगैरह देने पड़ते हैं । साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि इस काम के लिए जो रकम मखसूस की गई है, रखी गई है वह यूटिलाइज नहीं हो रही है, पूरी तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रही है । हमारी यह पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि जो फण्ड दिये जायें, वे पूरे तरीके से यूटिलाइज हों, काम में लाए जाय ताकि वेयरहाउसिस बन सकें और स्टोरेज का जो मसला है वह हल हो सके ।

आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम वाकई चाहते हैं कि यह तहरीक कामयाब हो, लोगों के अन्दर काम करने की ताकत पैदा हो तो दरअसल में आपको डेमोक्रेटिक डिसट्रेलाइजेशन सच्चे अर्थों में करना होगा, ताकत लोगों को ट्रांसफर करनी होगी और बिना हिचकिचाहट या रुकावट के पूरे प्रोग्राम को चलाना होगा और लोगों को काम करने का मौका देना होगा । यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूं कि जो लैजिस्लेटिव एक्ट या कानून अब तक बनाये गए हैं, उनके बारे में लोगों को खदशा है कि जो इन कानूनों को बनाने वाले हैं वे इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि इस किस्म की बाडीज पर चैक्स रखे जायें, लिमिटेशंस लगाई जाय, रिस्ट्रिक्शन्ज रखी जायें । इससे

जो असली ताकत है वह लोगों को ट्रांसफर पूरे तरीके से नहीं होती है । अगर यह चीज होती रही और इस पालिसी को जारी रखा गया तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह तहरीक जिस मकसद के लिए चलाई गई है, वह मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा ।

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): I would like to pay my tribute to the Ministry for their effort to establish panchayat raj in all States throughout the country. Though the progress in this matter has not been up to expectations, the movement is definitely gaining momentum, and I feel that before long the entire country, that is all the States, will be covered by panchayat raj.

The programme of the Community Development scheme has created an enthusiasm among the rural people. There is greater and greater realisation coming about that unless they take the initiative and come forward there would not be progress in their areas. Several Members have paid tribute to this Ministry for this and I also commend this programme.

I would like to mention one thing about the organisation in regard to panchayat raj. You know that the panchayat samiti and the zilla parishad are functioning rather exceedingly well in Andhra Pradesh. When these bodies meet, they have got a Question Hour in the beginning for about half an hour, and then the Members bring forward resolutions, motions and other things. In fact, they are a miniature Assembly or Parliament, so to say and they are functioning like that. In these samitis and parishads matters of administration are discussed, and Members haul up the officials for delays in the execution of schemes or delays in sanctioning of schemes and other things. In this way they are functioning very well.

But I would like to bring one fact to the notice of the Ministry and it is this. The primary objective of panchayat raj is to devolve more and more powers on the representatives of the people. So far as the zilla parishad in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the Members of the State Legislative Assembly, the Members of the State Legislative Council and the Members of both Houses of Parliament from the State are all *ex officio* Members of the parishad. There is no doubt that powers of the nature of those conferred on the old District Boards have been devolved upon this parishad. But I doubt whether these powers devolve on the representatives of the people as such. My point is this. The Members of the State Legislature and the Members of Parliament from the State are not elected direct to the parishad; but because they are Members of the State Legislature or they are Members of Parliament, under the provisions of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act they have been made *ex officio* Members of these bodies. These people are not exactly elected by the people to represent them directly in the parishads, whereas the presidents of the panchayat samitis are so elected. Since the Members of the Legislative Assemblies and Members of Parliament are not directly elected to these parishads, my contention is that power does not devolve on the real representatives of the people.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): In Punjab, they are associate members only.

Shri Rami Reddy: I welcome that. I can understand if they are only associate members, because then we can participate in the discussions, and we can contribute our points etc., without any powers of vote. But, here, powers of vote are also exercised by these people. What happens as a result of this. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, there are about 445 blocs, and as such, the presidents of the samitis would number about 445, whereas the number of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly exceeds the number of these panchayat samiti presidents, and it is about 464. In my own district, there are 18 blocks; that is, 18 members are elected

[Shri Rami Reddy]

directly by the people to the parishad, but there are 20 Members of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament. Therefore, the majority of the members, namely 20 out of 38 are there in their capacity as Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly. My contention is that though the Members of the Legislative Assembly and also of Parliament may be made associate members in order to enable them to participate in the discussions, they should not be made *ex-officio* members. In fact, in my State, there are about 20 districts and 20 zilla parishads have been constituted. The presidents of 19 of these zilla parishads are Members of the Legislative Assembly. The reason for this is that the Members of the Legislative Assembly and of Parliament constitute the majority. The result is that in the zilla parishads, though the presidents of the samiti who are the members of the parishads are the real representatives of the people, and though they are directly elected by the people to the parishad, still, they are not in a position to occupy the position of chairmanship of the zilla parishads. Consequently, the powers devolved on these bodies do not devolve on the real representatives of the people.

There is also another practical difficulty. The elections to the Legislative Assembly and to Parliament are held every five years. For instance, next year, that is, in 1962, there are going to be elections to the Legislative Assemblies and to Parliament, whereas the elections to these parishads are going to be held at a different time altogether. Almost half of the members of the zilla parishads, who, as I said earlier, are Members of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council or Parliament are going to retire in 1962, whereas the life of the samiti representatives in the zilla parishads is not going to be terminated at the same time, because their life is not coterminous with the membership of the Legislative Assembly or of Parliament. This would mean that in the case of these 19 parishads which have elected Members of Legislative Assembly as their chairmen, all those persons will have to retire as chairman and fresh election will have to take place again for the position of chairman. This is creating confusion. Again, after the term of the parishad is over, say, in 1963 or 1964, or whatever it might be, elections have to be held afresh for the post of chairmen This will cause confusion, because the life of the members of the parishads is not coterminous with that of the Legislative Assembly or of Parliament. Consequently, there is no devolution of power on the real representatives of the people. Therefore, I submit that the Ministry may advise the States that Members of Legislative Assembly and of Parliament may not be made *ex-officio* members of these parishads.

In regard to the panchayat raj, I am glad to say that it is doing exceedingly well. But I would like to know what the ultimate pattern envisaged by this Ministry in regard to panchayat raj is. At present, only the developmental activities relating to community development, and other developmental activities relating to some other departments like agriculture, health etc. are now entrusted to the samitis and the parishads. But after Stage II of these blocks is completed, the developmental activities relating to community development will be almost nill, and, therefore, their functions will be considerably reduced, after a block completes Stage II. We do not know what the position will be after a block completes Stage II; that is, I am speaking of the post-stage II level. I would liket o know what assistance is going to be given to the post-stage II blocks, and what pattern of assistance the States are going to give to such blocks. This is not known now. Therefore, beyond that period, the activities of the panchayat samitis and the zilla parishads will be reduced to a very great extent. Therefore, even now, we shall have to think of the

ultimate pattern of this panchayat raj, that is, the zilla parishads and panchayat samitis.

I would submit that the ultimate pattern should be on the model of the State Assemblies, so much so that all the district officials will be answerable to the zilla parishads, and the chairman of the zilla parishad can conduct the proceedings of the parishad, and decisions can be taken by the parishad. My point is that the officials should be answereable to the parishad, and all the revenue and other activities should be channelled through the parishad. There is a distinct advantage in this. The officer of the status of a joint collector or a district of collector of a district may be made the secretary of the parishad. If we do not want to abolish the office of collector; because he is the representative of the State Government in the district, we can retain that position separately, and he can act as the liaison officer between the State Government and the zilla parishad. Then, there will be a real devolution of power on the representatives of the so-called democratic institutions at the district level or the panchayat level. Then, all the activities can be scrutinised by the members of the parishad. They can go into the details of all the activities and all the programmes, and they will also be in a position to participate more actively in the execution of the schemes.

In regard to resources, though under the Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads Act, powers are given to the panchayat samitis and zilla parishads to raise resources, still, as far as I am aware, in Andhra Pradesh, no samiti and no zilla parishad has so far gone in for raising revenues on its own. They are depending purely on the grants that would be made by the State Government. Whenever the president of a samiti or the chairman of a parishad visits the State capital, he makes a request to the State Government for more and more grants. This is not the real objective of the introduction of panchayat raj. The objective of panchayat raj is that we expect greater and greater initiative from the representatives of the people, but the samitis and parishads have not shown that initiative in regard to the raising of resources. Therefore, they must be induced, and they must be given the necessary encouragement to raise resources, though in the beginning, they may think that they might incur some unpopularity if they were to impose certain taxes etc. on the people.

I want to mention one other thing also in regard to these panchayats, namely that the representation in the samiti is rather very unfair for some of the major panchayats, for, there are villages with a population of 10,000, or 15,000 or even 20,000 and there are also villages with a population of only 500, and both categories have the same kind of representation.

Therefore, a balance should be evolved to effect uniformity of representation. Otherwise, to let 10,000 people and 500 people wield the same influence and power is not fair.

As regards cooperation, I wish to say a word. There is a very big target prescribed for the cooperative movement in the Third Five Year Plan. The aim is to have one co-operative society for each village. Here I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the observations of the Estimates Committee. The Committee has pointed out that while embarking on an expansion programme of creating more and more societies, we should also look into the aspect of the strengthening, revitalisation and rectification of the societies already functioning. I do not want to refer to the recommendations of the Committee in detail, as they have already been alluded to. But it has made a very relevant observation at page 11:

> "The Committee hope that in the Third Plan the work of consolidation would receive no less attention than expansion".

It would not be an incorrect statement if I say that some of the co-operative societies are not at all functioning to

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the advantage of their members. I know we are encouraging consumers' co-operative societies and other societies. Very recently, some co-operative societies came up like mushrooms; in a fortnight, scores of such societies came into being when art silk and other things were ordered to be distributed. But actually it was not distributed to the real consumers; the President or somebody who managed to create the society had eaten away the whole thing. That is the open talk—that some of these co-operative societies are not functioning properly.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Why some? 99 per cent are like that.

Shri Rami Reddy: Yes. As regards credit, there are several agencies through which the loans are granted now. The agricultural department is granting loans, other agencies are doing likewise and the co-operative department is also doing the same. I submit that all these loans should be channelled only through co-operative societies under the direct supervision of panchayat samitis and zilla parishads. Otherwise, when there is more than one agency, the same gentleman may in all likelihood get more than one loan. There are several other difficulties also.

In regard to co-operatives, I want to mention only one other thing. There are very many difficulties even for registering co-operative societies. It is talking six, eight or even twelve months for registering a co-operative society. The law has to be simplified. Then again, when a society refuses to admit a member, there is absolutely no provision at present for appeal or revision or any such thing. There should be a provision to overcome this difficulty. As I said, the law on co-operatives should be simplified. As a matter of fact, I would welcome it if the Ministy prepares a model co-operative law and circulates it to all the States.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation deserves congratulations not in the customary way but in a sincere manner. I say this with some sense of responsibility because I have closely observed the woking and functioning of the community development scheme and panchayat raj in some parts of the country. The resourcefulness and farsightedness of the Minister in charge of this Ministry is noteworthy. But for this drive, whatever has been achieved would not have been possible. It is also true that the large number of officials who have applied themselves to this new task have their own part to play and due credit should be given to them.

We must know that we are just venturing upon the Third Five Year Plan for the economic development of the country. At the same time, we have to realise that unless there is effective participation of the people in the functioning of democracy, unless the people feel that they are not mere spectators to consent but are there to participate and function effectively, unless this feeling dawns upon the people, even under a democratic regime, totalitarian trends are bound to grow. Therefore, the new enterprise of decentralised democracy is timely and praiseworthy. Let all of us, at whatever level and in whatever manner we are associated with it, try to build up this democracy from the very base.

So far as the functioning of democracy through Parliament, State legislatures and other various institutions is concerned, the overpowering authority of the State has been so great that the ordinary citizen has come to feel as if lost in this whole drama of democratic functioning. I say this because the community development authorities, including the the Minister himself, felt after gaining some experience that co-operation on the part of the people was not forthcoming. Why? Because it was the

official who went to the vilage, to the community, and did certain things in his own way according to a plan which he on his own had evolved, not realising the actual needs of the particular village or area. Therefore, the planners were isolated from the actuality of the situation, and co-operation of the people could not be secured. The responsibility at higher level should be only of survey and technical assisance; planning and implementation must be entrusted to the people so that they might show their initiative and co-operation and apply their energy to the task that has devolved upon them.

In this connection, I would like to discourage certain words and phraseology, Democracy is quite meaningful in its implications. It needs no qualification or prefix, because democracy means rule of the people and effective participation of the people. By qualifying it with certain adjectives, we create confusion, because in the world today, as it is developing, we have so many patterns of democracy—guided democracy, controlled democracy, basic democracy, this and that. So democracy is democracy; it needs no elucidation. It should be our concern to see that people effectively participate in it.

Sir, in this connection I would like to say that in India there is a great experiment of decentralised democracy being launched upon. And, I have no doubt that simultaneously we shall have to go in for decentralised economic order, when the tasks ahead are so great and stupendous. Sometimes, in our own weakness, we ask the question, 'what After Nehru?' In my mind, I feel that the question is not only premature but it is wrong and incorrect. Let us not worry about individuals, howsoever great they might be. The concern of us all should be how to strengthen the democratic trends in this country, in every single individual citizen of this country. Even while Panditji is here if we go on with fissiparous tendencies, the democratic strength will be weakened. Therefore, th new experiment of panchayat raj that has been initiated and launched deserves healthy co-operation and sympathy on the part of every patriotic Indian in this country.

I now come to the actual working of the panchayat raj. It is quite natural that in this House every hon. Member has had to say something about this panchayat raj. By and large,, this experiment is gaining momentum and it will, surely, make great progress if it is properly nurtured and a healthy climate is created for its functioning.

Let us also remember that mere nationalisation is not going to lead us to socialism. Nationalisation may be a change in the process of development. But, if control is at the top level, people's initiative is lost. Therefore, when you have created this administrative machinery an institutional change is being brought about. Invest those institutions with real power and with adequate resources. Unless these two are ensured, the experiment of panchayat raj, howsoever laudable in its intention it may be, is not going to succeed. Let us not make a haphazard experiment.

As I go through the various enactments passed by the various State Governments, there seems to be still a hesitancy, a feeling of mistrust in the good sense of the people. I would say that when the question of adult franchise was being discussed in the Constituent Assembly—I was not a member then—doubts were expressed by very great persons that this experiment would not be a happy one. But, today, after 10 years of this experiment, we find that the people, the voters have used their votes judiciously and also with a full conciousness of what their responsibilities are.

Therefore, if we are convinced that panchayat raj is a good experiment, an experiment which will lead to democratic functioning, then, we have to trust the people. At the initial

[Swami Rama Nanda Tirtha]

stages they may make mistakes; but they will learn. As Mahatmaji said, freedom or liberty is freedom to commit mistakes. So, committing mistakes is not sinful but, create that sense of consciousness and that sense of responsibility amongst the people so that they may rectify the mistakes whenever and wherever they commit them. Therefore, let us trust the people and give them adequate power.

The resources aspect of this question is very important. Let the panchayats not depend upon the grants. The grants will be given; but why not give the entire revenue to the gram panchayats. It is theirs. That also will not be sufficient for the tasks which devolve upon them. But, we have to ensure all resources so that the functioning of these panchayat samitis will be adequate and effective.

My friend, Shri Rami Reddy has made certain pertinent remarks; and so far as they go, they are quite correct. But, for another reason I support his plea. I am definitely of the opinion that no Member of Parliament or Member of the State Legislature should be a member of the panchayat. I have no doubt about it. Though I am elected from some other State, I have been continuously taking interest in Andhra Pradesh. I am coming from Karimnagar straight to participate in this debate. I have discussed with members of the zila parishads and panchayat samitis and also with some of the officers. I have observed the various trends carefully and I speak with some experinece. If a Member of the State Legislature happens to be President of the Zila Parishad, you find the local initiative being lost, because there is a tendency to overpower the institutions wherever they are being created. And, let me say in all humility, the good achievements we have to our credit are lost and there are certain bad things or things which the people may not like, they have crept up into the lives of many of us. Therefore, the power madness and all other things at the State level will percolate and infiltrate to the panchayat level; and there will be a tendency to bring about all those pressures in the functioning of the Zila Parishads and the panchayat samities

In the report of the Study Team of Maharashtra State—so far as I have seen the report though not exhaustively but cursorily—they have not allowed the Member of Parliament and State Legislatures to be members of the Zila Parishads or the panchayat samitis. That is there for the present. But, I do not know what final shape it will take. But, if I remember correctly, this is the recommendation. They should be associate members because they are experienced people. They have contacts with the administrative personnel and with the Ministries and easy approach. Their rich experience should also be available to local development. There is no question of distrusting them, but let us depend more on local leadership and one person should not be allowed to have two positions.

I have seen at least 7 sarpanches. I have met them. They are not very highly educated; but they have effectively functioned in their own areas. They have shown that no official can delude them. They know their responsibilities. If that is so, it shows that where the experiment is carried on in a genuine way, the people are there to respond corrctly and appropriately. Therefore, I emphasise this, particularly, in order that local initiative may grow.

13 hrs.

Another suggestion that I would like to make is with regard to the position of the Collector. He has to be there. I do not quite appreciate the suggestion of my friend, Shri Rami Reddy in this respect. I hope to be excused for this. The Collector occupies a key position. So far as the entire administrative and developmental programme is concerned, you may evolve a certain relationship between the Zila Pari-

shads and the Collector who will be mutually helpful and will not cut across each other. But to make the Collector a subsidiary to the Zila Parishads is not proper. Well, so far as I have understood this experiment, it is not the Zila Parishad so much as the Panchayat Samiti which is more effective and more democratic in the sense that the real power and initiative lies in the Panchayat Samiti. Let them function. Zila Samiti is, more or less a coordinating body and, therefore, there must be some effective participation of governmental element in these developmental activities. The Collector should be the friend, guide and philosopher and also sometimes he has his own role to play in a democratic way. I do not want to dispense with the Collector's post

Shri Ranga (Tenali): But it should be non-political.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: The administrative service personnel is all non-political. They may have their own personal views as every Indian citizen has. But they are expected not to side even with the ruling party. If they do so, they should be discouraged and they should be taken to task. I am one with Mr. Ranga in that respect. But, we cannot say that they should be non political. They are Indians, very highly intellectual and experienced. They may have their own views. They may not vote for me but vote for Mr. Ranga.

Sir, there should be coordination of various agencies in a particular block. We are visualising an integrated development, not a few school buildings and an approach road and a community hall or certain social welfare activities. Ours being an agro-industrial economy, we have to take up an integrated view because the integrated development alone is going to ensure the higher standard of living and also is going to guarantee he potential for the vast millions of this country. Therefore, let us coordinate all these agencies and see that the entire region develops in a more effective way.

One word more about this experiment. Well, the intelligentsia of this country has to remember that it has fallen upon us, belonging to this generation, to see that democracy in India takes deep roots and is not shaken by world events that are taking place all around us. If we are sincere about it, then let us not be mere spectators when this great experiment is going on in this country. Let us not be mere spectators. That will be a great national crime. Therefore, I say in all sincerity that if this experiment fails, for whatever reasons—causes may be hundreds and thousands—if democracy in India fails, then democracy in the whole world stands to fail. Therefore, let us make conscious efforts to see that this panchayat raj succeeds and succeeds, here and now, well and effectively.

There is one more thing. Elections to the Panchayat Samities and Zila Perishads should not be contested on party lines. If you go with party labels you divide the village people. There are no international policy matters which have to be discussed there so far as the developmental activities of that area are concerned. For Parliament and the State Legislatures, the parties should be there and there should be national policies and programmes and people should be educated and a vote sought on those issues. But so far as the Panchayat raj, zila parishads and gram panchayats are concerned, I think, the time has now come when all should reorient their thought and see that no party labels are carried in those elections.

Shri Ranga: Upto Zila Parishads.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I am sure the village folk are intelligent, ernest and honest also. Perhaps, sometimes, they are more honest than others. I therefore, ventur to suggest that party labels should not be taken to the elections at the panchayat level or at the zila parishad level.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) अध्यक्ष महोदय, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों पर यहां डिबेट हो रही है और इस में काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है और अपने अपने सुझाव आप के सामने पेश किये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय का कार्यक्रम इस का महत्व का है कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में जिन जिन को इस का लाभ पहुंच सकता है और वह पहुंचाया जाना चाहिये । जब हर गांव में इस का असर पड़ता है तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि इस में जो खामियां हैं, जो कमजोरियां हैं, उन को दूर किया जाय ।

हमारी पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं के दौरान में कार्य तो हुआ है कवापरेटिवों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कम कार्य हो पाया है । अब तृतीय योजना होने जा रही है और उस में हमारा अनुमान है कि इस मद में २६७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो । इस से स्पष्ट है कि तृतीय योजना में सामुदायिक योजना द्वारा जनहित का काफी उत्थान होगा । लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना का लक्ष्य केवल कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज ही नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र को उन्नतिशील बनाना है बल्कि उत्पादन बढ़ाना, भारतवासियों को, समाजवादी लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए यहां के रहने वालों को, एक एक आदमी को काम देना भी है दरिद्रता को जड़ मूल से नष्ट करना है और काम भी बिना इस बात का विचार किये देना है कि कोई ऊंचा है, या कोई नीचा है । इस योजना का मंशा यह भी है कि सहकारी समितियों का जाल बना कर उस का उत्थान हो ।

जहां तक सहकारी समितियों का संबंध है, मैं समझता हूं वे देश में ठीक ढंग से नहीं बन पाई हैं । यह ठीक है कि देश में काफी संख्या में सहकारी समितियां बन चुकी हैं । आज हम देखते हैं कि सब छोटी बड़ी १,८२,६०५ कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बन चुकी हैं । लेकिन हमें देखना है कि कितनी सोसाइटीज हैं जो अच्छे तरीके से काम कर रही हैं । जो रिपोर्ट है उस को देखने से पता चलता है कि जो "ए" क्लास सोसाइटीज हैं जोकि "वेरी गुड" हैं वे २.७ हैं । ११.५ ऐसी हैं जो "गुड" सोसाइटीज हैं । जो काम नहीं करती हैं लेकिन बरदाश्त करने लायक हैं वे ५४.१ हैं और जो बिल्कुल ही काम नहीं करती हैं वे १०.६ हैं । "वेरी गुड" और "गुड" सोसाइटीज को अगर जोड़ा जाय ये तो १४ परसेंट होती हैं और ८६ परसेंट ऐसी बच रहती हैं जो काम नहीं करती हैं । ये जो सोसाइटियां हैं, इन का बनना या न बनना कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है । १४ परसेंट सोसाइटीज का आडिट हुआ है और बाकी सोसाइटीज का आडिट भी नहीं हुआ है । जब आडिट नहीं होता है तो भ्रष्टाचार की मात्रा बढ़ने लगती है । तथा दूसरी गड़बड़ियों का होना स्वाभाविक है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो सोसाइटीज बनें, वे सही ढंग से बनें और जो उन का काम है, वह सही ढंग से हो, ऐसी व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिये । इस तरह से आगे बढ़ना, मैं समझता हूं, उचित होगा ।

पंचायत राज के चुनाव के बारे में मैं कुछ सजेशन्स देना चाहता हूं, माननीय मंत्री जी जरा उस को सुनें । मेरा निवेदन है कि जब पंचायतों के शुरू में चुनाव होते हैं तो उस चुनाव में बड़ा झगड़ा होता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो गांव सभा बनाई जाय उस में चुनाव न हो । प्रत्येक घर से एक व्यक्ति को, जिस की वोट देने लायक उम्र हो यानी २१ वर्ष से ऊपर हो, ले लिया जाय । इस तरह से गांव के सारे आदमियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली एक ग्राम सभा बन जाय ।

श्री हरिवंश माथुर (पाली) : हर एक बालिग आदमी गांव सभा का मेम्बर होता है ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : प्रत्येक घर से एक आदमी आ कर वोट दिया करे । इस के माने यह होंगे कि वह एक जनरल सभा होगी और उस के मातहत फिर अलग से बाकी कमेटियों के आदमियों का चुनाव किया जाय ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : कैसे ?

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : इस प्रकार से चुनाव कर के उस में एलेक्टोरल कालेज बना दिया जाय । १० या १५ परसेन्ट आबादी के हिसाब से, जैसा आप उचित समझें, एलेक्टोरल कालेज बना दिया जाय और उस के द्वारा पंचायत का चुनाव हो और पंचायत के चुनाव के बाद जिस तरह पंचायतों को आगे बढ़ाना हो उसी हिसाब से चुनाव किया जाय । इस तरह से जो पहला चुनाव होगा उस में झगड़े की चीजें खत्म हो जायेंगी ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : आप का मतलब है कि डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड को सेंट्रलाइज्ड किया जाय ?

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : आप इसे समझ नहीं सके । मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि अगर इस तरह से किया जाय तो झगड़े भी खत्म हो जायेंगे और चुनाव पद्धति को बल भी मिलेगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । मैं सहकारिता के दो माने समझता हूं । एक तो सहकारिता और दूसरे सहकारी समिति । सहकारिता के माने हैं एक साथ मिल कर, सहयोग के साथ काम करना और धन जमीन का और बटवारा न होना । अपना अपना काम होना लेकिन सहकारिता के साथ, सहयोग के साथ काम करना, जैसेकि आज किसान करते हैं। किसान आज अपना भी काम करते हैं और दूसरे का काम भी करते हैं । जब उन के खलिहानों में दांय गोती है तो खलिहानों में सब के बैल इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं । एक साथ सब की दांय होती है और दाय का हिस्सा सब मिल कर अपना अपना ले लेते हैं । इसी प्रकार से खेत की बोनी और जोतौनी का जो काम है वह भी मिल कर होता है । जिस किसान का खेत व सब मिल कर जोतते हैं तब वे सब मिल कर उस का खेत जोतते हैं । आज भी यह काम सहकारित होता है । कोई नई बात नहीं है । यह सहकारिता है । दूसरा है सहकारी समिति के द्वारा । सहकारी समिति के माने हैं कि कोई भी एक चीज हो, वह सहकारी समिति की प्रापर्टी हो जाती है और उस में हिस्से के बमूजिब सब को मिल जाता है । तो दो अर्थ इस के हैं । एक सहकारिता और दूसरे सहकारी समिति द्वारा काम होना । लेकिन यह दोनों अलग अलग चीजें हैं ।

वैसे तो रंगा साहब हमेशा विरोध करते हैं सहकारिता का, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि अगर समाजवाद की बुनियाद जमाने वाली कोई वस्तु है तो वह सहकारिता और सहकारी समिति ही है । यही चीज है जोकि गरीबों का उत्थान कर सकती है । बड़े बड़े कामों में शामिल हो कर के गरीबों का उत्थान हो सकता है जिस से वह सहकारी समिति और सहकारिता ही है । इस के टक्कर की चीज दूसरी देश के अन्दर कोई हो ही नहीं सकती । इसलिये मेरा इस विषय पर निवेदन है कि भले ही सहकारिता और सहकारी समिति यह दोनों अलग अलग ढंग के कार्य हैं और अच्छी चीजें हैं भी, परन्तु अभी किसानों के दिल में कुछ भय है यह चीज आ नहीं रही है इस का एक कारण है कि जो बड़े बड़े अफसर लोग नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, उन के अन्दर कोई सहकारिता भाव नहीं है । जो किसी पूंजीपति या किसी और की इंडस्ट्री होती है उस में सहकारिता का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है केवल किसानों पर ही उस

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

को क्यों लादा जा रहा है, इसलिये वे लोग महसूस करते हैं जो हमारे बाप दादों की जमीन है क्या उसे भी सरकार खत्म कर देना चाहती है ? आज सरकार द्वारा जो भी किसानी के काम होते हैं वे सब घाटे पर चला करते हैं । इसलिये यदि किसान को पहले यह आश्वासन न दिया जाय कि काश्तकारों को अब सरकार घाटा नहीं होने देगी, जो उन की आज की आमदनी है उस से उन को अधिक उत्पादन होगा, तो उन को कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा । अगर आप उन को ऐसे विश्वास दे कर समझा दें, उन के साथ इस तरह का कोई ऐग्रीमेंट कर दें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि किसान हर एक आदमी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी का मेम्बर बनने के लिये आज भी तैयार हो सकता है । लेकिन आप की तरफ से उन को भरोसा नहीं है क्योंकि सरकार के काम कामों में व्यय अधिक आय कम होती है वहां पर सरकारी अफसर जुट जायेंगे और उन के वहां पर जुट जाने से खर्च अधिक होगा । उन लोगों को लाभ की कोई परवाह नहीं होती । इसलिये कहीं ऐसा न हो कि किसान बीज में पिस जाय । अगर ऐसा विश्वास उन को दिला दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक किसान सहकारिता के लिये तैयार हो जायेगा । जब आज भी वे सहकारिता के साथ आपस में मिल कर काम करते हैं तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि वे आगे चल कर सहकारी समिति तथा सहकारिता से काम न करें । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाय और उन को यह आश्वासन दिया जाय सरकार की ओर से कि उन की जायदाद या जमीन कोई सरकार नहीं लेगी । बल्कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के चलने से अगर उन को यह लगे कि उन को घाटा हो रहा है या कोई और प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है तो दस वर्ष बाद या पन्द्रह वर्ष बाद वह अलग हो सकते हैं । कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि वे जीवन पर्यन्त एक साथ काम करें । यह चीज जब तक नहीं की जाती तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी चल नहीं सकेगी । जहां कहीं भी आज कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियां चलती हैं वहां कुछ मतभेद तो इस कारण है कि वे ऊपर से लादी जाती हैं । किसान संगठन और पंचायत संगठन आज आप का मजबूत नहीं है । बहुत से प्रदेशों में तो पंचायत का काम शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है । मैं मानता हूं कि राजस्थान, मैसूर, मद्रास और कुछ और स्थानों में कुछ काम शुरू हो गया है और वहां कुछ कार्रवाई भी शुरू हो गई है, लेकिन हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश जैसे प्रदेशों में अभी उस के काम की शुरुआत नहीं हुई है तब हम कैसे मानें कि वहां जल्दी से जल्दी यह काम होगा ? अगर पंचायती राज बन जाता है, पंचायत को कुछ अधिकार मिल जाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि पंचायतों के द्वारा हम ज्यादा काम कर सकते हैं । कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि हम ऊपर से ही सहकारिता या सहकारी समितियों को थोप कर काम करायें । पंचायत शासन के बन जाने से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने गांव की भलाई, अपने गांव की उन्नति, अस्पतालों की प्रगति, उन की अमीरी और गरीबी, इन सब चीजों का ध्यान रखते हुए अपने गांव की उन्नति और प्रगति के लिये काम कर सकता है, बशर्ते कि पंचायतों को पूर्ण अधिकार दिया जाय । मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि सरकार पूर्ण अधिकार देने में उन को क्यों संकोच करती है जबकि पंचायत में काम करने के लिये लोगों को ऊपर से नौकर रक्खा जाता है और उन का भरोसा किया जाता है । पंचायतों पर आप का विश्वास क्यों नहीं है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । मैं समझता हूं कि गांवों की जमीनों के बारे में, गांवों की उन्नति के बारे में, मकान बनाने के बारे में, उन की जरूरियात पूरी करने के बारे में, छोटे छोटे मुकदमों के बारे में फौरन ही उन को अधिकार दे दिये जाने चाहिये जिस से वे गांवों का काम आज ठीक से चला सकें और केवल आत्म निर्भर ही न हो सकें बल्कि अपने कामों को पूर्ण रूप

से करने में समर्थ हो सकें । जब तक इन चीजों को नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक सहकारी समितियां और सहकारिता पनप नहीं सकती हैं क्योंकि वे ऊपर से लादी जाती हैं, उनको नीचे से मदद नहीं दी जाती है । इतना तो मैं सके बारे में कहना चाहता ।

आज हमारे देश के अन्दर काफी काम हुआ है । आपने ग्रामोद्योग के लिये, छोटे छोटे ग्रामोद्योगों के लिये २६ करोड़ रुपया रक्खा है जो कि बहुत थोड़ा है । आपके सारे देश में जब उद्योग धंधे फैल रहे है तो केवल २६ करोड़ रु० से हमारे देश में छोटे उद्योग धंधे फैल नहीं सकते हैं । इसके बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि आप इस रकम को और बढ़ायें ।

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के बारे में हम यह देखते हैं कि महिलाओं को इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है और वे अपना काम कर रही है । आज देश में ४२,५८४ महिला मंडल काम कर रहे हैं जिनकी सदस्य संख्या ७ लाख से अधिक है । यह काम काफी चल रहा है । विभिन्न राज्यों में ६,३५८ बालवाटीकायें चल रही हैं जिनमें २,०६,२४२ बच्चे भाग ले रहे हैं । प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के बारे में मेरा एक निवेदन है कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के बारे में बहुत कम रकम रक्खी गई है । आज हमारे देश में जो इतने अशिक्षित आज भी मौजद हैं उनके लिये शिक्षा देना अनिवार्य है । इसके लिये ३५,५०२ केन्द्र हैं जिनमें ८ लाख, ३८,७७० लोगों को पढ़ना लिखना सिखाने और साक्षर बनाने का काम हो रहा है । लेकिन यह नाकाफी है । आज देश के अन्दर जो आदमी ५० या ६० वर्ष के ऊपर हो चुके हैं वे भी पढ़ने लिखने लगे हैं और दूसरों को मदद करने में लगे हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ और रकम रखी जाय जिससे हम उन्नति कर सकें और हमारे देश में कोई अनपढ़ न रहे ।

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इसी प्रकार वाचनालयों की बात है । आज उनकी संख्या १६,७३६ है जिनके अन्दर क्लबों में ४७,६७१ युवक किसान अखबार आदि पढ़ने आते हैं । गांवों की प्रगति के लिये बहुत कुछ हुआ है और हो रहा है ।

सहकारिता और पंचायती राज के बारे में फिर से कहना चाहता कि अगर नीचे से सही ढंग से उनको तैयार किया गया तो ज्यादा काम होगा और बगैर सके देश में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता ।

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Uma Nehru. Then I will call Shri A. C. Guha; then Shri Inder J. Malhotra and then Shri Kamal Singh.

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: This side, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I would not forget that side.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : श्रीमान् जी, पंचायत राज का मैं अभिवादन करती हूं ।

13.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

पंचायत राज के बारे में हम बराबर सुनते आए हैं और उसके बारे में पढ़ा भी है और यहां आज उसका जिक्र भी हो रहा है । पंचायत राज लाने के पहले हमको यह निश्चय कर लेना चाहिए कि पंचायत राज के मानी क्या है और पंचायत राज किस तरीके से और किस किस्म से आपको कायम करना और चलाना है। अलग अलग राज्यों में पंचायत राज अपने अपने ढंग का नहीं होना चाहिये । अगर हम पंचायत राज स्थापित करें तो उसका सारे देश में युनीफार्म होना जरूरी है । सका आपको खयाल रखना चाहिए ।

जब हम पंचायतों की नींव डालने जा रहे हैं तो दो तीन चीजें हमारे सामने

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

आती हैं । पहली चीज तो यह है कि अगर सरकार सारी ताकत अपने हाथ में रखना चाहती है तो पंचायतें कभी कामयाब नहीं हो सकतीं । पंचायत राज तभी सफल हो सकता है जब कि ताकत का डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन हो । पंचायत राज के मानी हैं कि जो गांव वाले हैं उन पर पूरा भरोसा हो और उनकी ताकत से पंचायत राज चले । अगर आपने उसमें कलक्टर को भेजा या दूसरे आफिशियल्स को भेजा कि जाकर उनकी भरपना बनें, तो पंचायत राज कामयाब नहीं होगा । वह पंचायत राज ही नहीं होगा । आप कह सकते हैं कि अगर उनको इतनी ताकत दे दी गई तो चूंकि गांव वाले पंचायत को भूल चुके हैं इसलिये वे गलतियां करेंगे, लेकिन गलती करना अच्छा है, गलती करके इंसान सीखता भी है, तो हमको अपने गांव वालों को गलतियां करने का मौका देना चाहिए ताकि वे सीख सकें ।

मैंने मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट आन्ध्र के बारे में पढ़ी, राजस्थान के बारे में पढ़ी और गुजरात के बारे में पढ़ी । राजस्थान के बारे में तो हमको यहां श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर से भी मालूम होता रहता है । जब मैंने गुजरात की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा तो मुझे बारडोली का नक्शा याद आ गया । जिस समय हमारे यहां नानकोआपरेशन मवमेंट हो रहा था, उस वक्त हमारे बल्लभ भाई पटेल ने बारडोली का एक नक्शा हमको दिखाया था और यह ऐसा नक्शा था जो कि सेल्फ सफीशट बारडोली का नक्शा था । वह ऐसा नक्शा था कि बारडोली में थाना था, पुलिस थी और सब चीज थी । वह ऐसा नक्शा था कि जिसको कांग्रेस वाले और गैर कांग्रेस वाले सभी देखने को गये । पटेल साहब ने बारडोली का ऐसा नक्शा बनाया था कि वहां जाकर यह मालूम होता था कि ब्रिटिश राज्य खत्म हो गया है । जो बारडोली में जाता था उसको यह नहीं मालूम होता था कि ब्रिटिश हुकूमत वहां कहीं पर भी है । तो कुछ ऐसे कायदे और कानून पटेल साहब ने वहां बनाए थे कि वहां सब चीजें दिखाई देती थीं । तो जब मैंने गुजरात की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी तो वह नक्शा मेरे सामने आया । पटेल साहब ने जो नक्शा हमको दिखाया उससे मालूम होता था कि किस तरह से प्राचीन काल में हमारी पंचायतें काम करती थीं । हमारी पंचायतों में बहुत बड़ी खूबी यह थी कि वे शहरों से जरा अलग थीं । एक राजा या नवाब चला जाता था और उसकी जगह दूसरा आ जाता था लेकिन पंजायत इस से मस नहीं होती थी, पंचायतों को राजनीतिक मामलों से कोई मतलब नहीं होता था । राजनीतिक हवा बदलती रहती थी लेकिन ये छोटी छोटी रिपब्लिक्स कायम रहती थीं और बराबर काम करती रहती थीं । पंचायत की जो सभ्यता थी उससे हमारे शहर वाले फायदा उठाते थे और शहरों में गांवों की सभ्यता आती थी जो हमको जान देती थी । उन पंचायतों में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज और हरिजनों सब का हिस्सा रहता था ।

जो पंचायतें हम आज स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं अब मैं उनका जिक्र करना चाहती हूं । कल मझे कुछ हरिजन भाइयों से यह सुन कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि गुजरात के बारे में जो कुछ रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है वह वेर असर सही नहीं है । जो बात वह कहते हैं मुझको उस पर यकीन है क्योंकि हममें एक कमजोरी यह आ गई है कि जो कुछ हम करते हैं और जो कुछ लिखते हैं उसमें डिमांस्ट्रेशन का ज्यादा खयाल रखते हैं, हम ज्यादा डिमांस्ट्रेटिव हो गए हैं । मुझ से जो आज मेरे हरिजन भाई कहते हैं मैं समझती हूं कि वह ठीक है । अगर हमको हरिजनों

को हरिजनों को अपने साथ ले चलना है तो हमको अपना दिल बदलना होगा । हम हरिजनों को और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को अपने तरीके से अपने साथ नहीं ले जा सकते । वह हमारे तरीके से नहीं सोच सकते । हमको उनके साथ जाना होगा । अगर हम उनको उठाना चाहते हैं तो हमारा फर्ज है कि हम नीचे जाएं और उनका हाथ पकड़ कर उनको ऊपर लाएं । मुझे अपने हरिजन भाइयों की बात सुन कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ और मैं उनको यकीन दिलाती हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गौर करेंगे और जो काम पंचायत बनाने में किया जाएगा उसमें डिमांस्ट्रेशन नहीं किया जाएगा और उसमें अमलियत ज्यादा होगी । यह तो मैं हरिजनों के वास्ते कहना चाहती हूं ।

अब तीसरी सब से बड़ी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहती हूं वह स्त्रियों के बारे में है । इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद मैं देखती हूं कि स्त्रियों के लिए जितना किया जाना चाहिए था नहीं किया गया है । चाहे पचायतें हों या कोई और चीज हो, उसके मामले में जिस तरह से डिप्रैस्ड क्लासेज को शिकायत है उसी तरह से हमको भी शिकायत है क्योंकि हम भी सप्रेस्ड क्लास हैं । और इसीलिए हम उनसे बहुत ज्यादा सहमत हैं । रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि स्त्रियों और बच्चों की तरक्की के लिए जो धन रखा है उससे वह काम नहीं हो सकता । मेरी कुछ बहनें मुझसे मिलीं और उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि उनसे मिनिस्टर और प्लानिंग ने कहा है कि शायद १९६१ तक या १९६२ तक वह कुछ रुपया स्त्रियों के पढ़ाने के लिए रखेंगे । मैं समझती हूं कि यह खयाल भी अजीब है । क्योंकि जब तक स्त्रियां नहीं पढ़ेंगी, जब तक देश की माताएं नहीं पढ़ेंगी तब तक उनके बच्चे भी होनहार नहीं हो सकते जैसा कि आप चाहते हैं । मैं देखती हूं कि स्त्रियों की पोजीशन न सिर्फ इस मुल्क में बल्कि चारों तरफ दूसरे मुल्कों में भी पुरुषों के बराबर अभी नहीं आई है । मेरा कहना है कि जब तक आप स्त्रियों को आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक आपकी तरक्की भी होने वाली नहीं है ।

अब रहा कोआपरेटिव । मैंने रिपोर्ट को देखा है । इसमें उसके बारे में बहुत कुछ अच्छी तरह से लिखा है । आप अब भी देहात में चले जाएं तो आप देखेंगे कि आपका यह मूवमेंट तो अब चला है पहले से ही किसान आपस में कोआपरेशन करते आ रहे हैं । छोटे छोटे किसानों के पास अपना एक ही बैल है तो दूसरे से मिला कर अपना और उनका काम कर देते हैं । तो यह कोआपरेशन का काम आज भी देहातों में चल रहा है । मुझे खुशी होगी अगर इसकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान रखेंगे । मैं चाहती हूं कि इस स्प्रिट को बढ़ाया जाए और इस तरह उनकी उन्नति की जाए ।

मैं मानती हूं कि आपने कोआपरेशन के बारे में तरक्की की है, और कोई पहलू ऐसा नहीं है जिसके बारे में आपने तरक्की न की हो । इसमें शक नहीं कि जब हम देहातों में जाते हैं तो वहां का नकशा ही बदला हुआ पाते हैं । लेकिन चूंकि पंचायत राज का चर्चा हो रहा है तो मैं चाहती हूं कि जो पंचायत राज हो वह ऐसा होना चाहिए कि उसमें शहर वालों का दखल न हो, उसमें आफिशियल्स का दखल कम होना चाहिए । मैं चाहती हूं कि जो आफिशियल्स काम करने जाएं वे नानआफिशियल्स की सी मेंटेलिटी लेकर जाएं और उन लोगों के साथ मिल कर काम करें ताकि ज्यादा सहूलियत हो । वैसे तो पंचायत राज के बारे में इन्सान घंटों बात कर सकता है, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि आप जो पंचायत का नक्शा बनावें वह ऐसा हो कि गांव का सारा काम पंचायत करे, वही स्कूल चलाए, वही मुकदमों का फैसला करे और सब काम करे, और शहर वालों से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध न हो ।

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

बाकी जितनी चीजें हैं, स्त्रियों के अन्दर यह कानून, कायदे, यह सब वहीं के आदमी करेंगे । पंचों को करना है । अलग अलग जो उनको कमेटियां होंगी उनको करना है । जब तक डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आप नहीं करेंगे तब तक पंचायत राज का खयाल करना बेकार है । अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन करना भी हमें उनको सिखाना है अगर हमारे अफसर जा जा कर सिखायेंगे तब यह एक अजीब बात हो जाती है । जैसे मैंने कहा जब तक इंसान दुनिया में फेल नहीं होता है और वह हर एक चीज में लगातार पास होता चला जाय तो उसमें ताकत नहीं आती है । ताकत आने के लिए आदमी का फेल होना जरूरी है । एक घुड़-सवार घोड़े पर अच्छी तरह घुड़सवारी करना तभी सीखता है कि जब कि वह घोड़े से गिरता है और गिरने के बाद फिर उस पर सवारी करता है । इसलिए इन चीजों का हमें ख्याल करना है ।

अभी मेरे भाई स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ ने डेमोक्रेसी के बारे में जो बतलाया वह मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा । उन्हों ने विजन ऑफडेमोक्रेसी के बारे में बतलाया कि डेमोक्रेसी कैसी होनी चाहिये और मैं उन के विचारों से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं । सैल्फ सफिशिएंसी को ले कर जो कुछ उन्हों ने कहा मैं उस से भी सहमत हूं । लेकिन मैं एक चीज जरूर चाहती हूं और वह यह है कि देहातों में जो हम यह डेवलपमेंट का काम कर रहे हैं और डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स बना रहे हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि वह छोटा सा पौधा जो हम लगाने जा रहे हैं, उस को हम बैल, बकरियों आदि सब से बचाये रक्खें । हमें इस बात की सावधानी बरतनी है कि कहीं वह हमारा नन्हा पौधा खत्म न हो जाय । हमें इस की हर तरह से रक्षा करनी है और उस को पनपाना है । उस पौधे को हमें हर तरह से खाद और पानी पहुंचाते रहना है । मैं चाहती हूं कि वहां राजनीति बिल्कुल न चले । मैं वहां पर पालिटिक्स चलते हुए बिल्कुल नहीं देखना चाहती । चाहे कांग्रेसी हो वे या नौन कांग्रेसी होवे, कोई भी साहब हों, उन को पालिटिक्स ले कर वहां नहीं जाना है । उस नन्हे पौधे को उन्हें इस तरह से नाश नहीं करना है । अब पालिटिक्स के लिये शहर काफी लम्बे चौड़े हैं और यहां पर काफी बड़ी मैदानें जंग पड़ा है और उस के अन्दर जो चाहे कर लें । यह जो ग्राम पंचायतें बन रही हैं और डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स द्वारा गांवों का सुधार किया जाना है, उस को प्रोत्साहन देना है और आगे बढ़ाना है । जितने भी हम कांग्रेस वाले है । और अन्य पार्टियों के लोग हैं उन सब को मिल कर वहां और जा कर इस काम को करना है और पंचायत राज्य को सही मायनों में कायम करना है । बस और अधिक न कह कर अन्त में मैं फिर अपने मिनिस्टर साहब को इस काम को हाथ में लेने के लिये मुबारकबाद देती हूं । और भगवान से उन की सफलता की कामना करती हूं ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir since this Ministry has been under discussion and sometimes bitter criticisms have been made year after year since the inception of this Ministry. This criticism, I should say, was mostly from the point of view that we expected much and we did not get what we expected from this Ministry. The criticism was not so much from the point of view that the Ministry has failed to achieve anything

It is a difficut task this Ministry has undertaken, viz., to rouse the inert masses of India and to instil in them some sort of collective conscience and collective consciousness, so that the rural people may take initiative in the local development works and in ameliorating their conditions of living. In short, its maintask is to achieve a psychological transformations of the

rural people. There is no tangible standard by which we can measure the achevement of this Ministry. All other Ministries have got some ponderable standards—so many factories, set up, so much of agricultural products produced, etc. But for this Ministry, there is no such thing. The Ministry deals primarily with imponderable and intagible things rather than with tangible and ponderable things.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That also abstract.

Shri A. C. Guha: Imponderable things must be abstract. When I say the main function of this Ministry is to rouse the collective conscience and consciousness, that surely is an abstract thing. I am glad Shri V. P. Nayar has started beliving in abstract things.

Yet we can find some material bases on which we can judge the achievements of this Ministry. One is people's cooperation, popular collaboration in the developmental works of rural areas. Another one is the rise in the standard of living of the rural people.

From the point of view of popular collaboration I cannot say that much appreciable progress has been made. Some figures are being shown every year from every block area, but really speaking there is a sort of make-up in those figures. But still it cannot be denied that people are coming forward for: firstly, to take advantage of the developmental works and, secondly, also to offer their cooperation in the developmental works. Anyone who has got some experience, who has got some direct contact with the rural areas will surely say that the people have woken up not only about their needs but also about their responsibilities and obligations.

As for the standard of living of the rural people, I hope the Ministry will take due congnizance of the facts revealed by the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee Report. But, Sir, I am sorry to say that there has been an attempt in some Ministry of the Government to belittle the importance of that report and even to say that the facts revealed by the report may not be quite correct. Sir, I think the facts revealed in any report may not be quite correct, may not be hundred per cent correct. Still I feel that any attempt to minimise the importance or the important significance of the facts revealed in that report would be suicidal for any Ministry or for the Government.

The report reveals that the poorer section of the rural people have not been able to improve their standard of living—rather, in some sectors their standard of living has gone down, their *per capita* income has been reduced after all these years of development. So from that point of view this Ministry which is mainly concerned with the task of ameliorating the conditions of the rural people would, I should say, stand condemned in having failed to achieve that main objective.

Sir, rousing the consciousness of the inert masses is a tremendous task, and is also a dangerous and risky task. A sleeping leviathan if suddenly roused may try to injure the surroundings, injure the agent who has roused it. When this Ministry has been undertaking new and new impheres of acivities, new and new items of their programme, I think the Ministry should consider the consequences and ake adequate precautionary steps so that the masses suddenly roused to consciousness may not swamp it and stall all the developmental activities.

Before having achieved much of the success in the community development and NES blocks, this Ministry has started a very ambitious scheme of panchayati raj. I think nobody in this House would object to the aims and the usefulness of the panchayat raj. We all agree that democracy must be broad-based and it must have

[Shri A. C. Guha]

its bases in the rural areas on the willing co-operation of the rural people. For that, panchayati raj is the essential step and the sooner we undertake it the better for us, because whenever we may undertake this we will have to face the troubles that we are facing now and it is no use postponing the evil days in view of some unseemly things growing out of the awakening of the consciousness of the masses.

Before I pass on to the question of this panchayati raj, I should say a few words about the community development and NES blocks. Most of these complaints and grievances have been repeatedly voiced on the floor of this House and also at other different places year after year. So I should only mention those things so that the Minister may feel that those grievances still remain and have not been properly attended to. There is the work-load of the village level worker. That is an old grievance, and it seems the Government is dtermined not to do anything in this matter. I want the hon. Minister to understand that the village level worker is practically made infructuous and he is not able to discharge all sorts of odd jobs that might be put on him. In addition to the ordinary normal work—block development work—in some States he has to do the revenue work and in some other States he has to do relief work. Sir, I must voice my strong protest against delegating the distributing of relief on the block development officers.

In the rural areas every political party has got—at least I can say from my own experience in my State—only one work, and that is to see how many people the party can provide with gratuitous relief from the block development officers. So I hope the Minister will take cognizance of the dangerous implication of this. The block development office has become just a medium of distributing doles mostly to unjustified and undeserving cases.

Though these grievances are old, I think these grievances still remain and are full of bad potentialities. There is the emphasis on amenities rather than on productive forces.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: These are old things.

Shri A. C. Guha: These are old things. I have already said so. But still these old things remain.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is only in Bengal, not in other States.

Shri A. C. Guha: No, Sir, even in the panchayati raj of Rajasthan they are insisting more on amenities than productive forces.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): They will remain and must remain.

There is one other point. After the post-development period, what will happen to the blocks?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is important.

Shri A. C. Guha: Would they wind up all their show? Would they wind up their shop? If they do so, then that would be something very seriously wrong. Somehow, Government mus find the money to continue the block establishment, of course, not with the same amount of revenue but with some amount of revenue. The block should be allowed to continue for some years more; not only for two or three years but till the end of the Fifth Plan period or so, so that the panchayats can really have their own resources to take up development work and also the normal maintenance work of that locality.

Government have taken various steps to register or enlist popular collaboration. We have the Social Welfare Board, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Community Development Block, local development programmes and many other things. I do not mind having all these agencies. I think it

is better if more and more monitors and guides are there in order to educate the masses and guide them. I do not mind that. But my only apprehension is that there should not be unhealthy rivalry. There may be and should be rivalry, but that should be of a healthy nature, to do better service to the people and not to build up power and authority for those agencies. Recently there was convention of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. There some members from different States gave expression to their ideas which did not indicate friendly cooperaton between block development officers. I do not put the blame on this or that agency. But this Ministry is in overall charge of the rural area. It should, therefore, be the responsibility of this Ministry to coordinate the activities of different agencies working in the rural areas and try to build up popular collaboration and initiative in the development work.

I now come to Panchayati Raj. I think in my own State it may be four tier when it is fully given effect to—the gram, 5 or 6 villages together, the block and then the jilla. Anyhow, it is not important whether it is 3 tier or 4 tier, which may vary according to the conditions prevailing in different States. But the real tier is, and should be, the gram saba. That should be the real basis of democracy. I find from different reports that even in Rajasthan, which is now cited, Shri Mathur's State, as the pattern and model for Panchayati Raj even there the gram saba has not been given much power and authority. It is the panchayat samiti which is wielding power and the gram saba is really just a subordinate and neglected child. That should not be the position. The gram saba should have real power and authority.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is an old and uncared for mother.

Shri A. C. Guha: Unfortunately, a child not a mother. Yet, we can say, it has become a mother after giving birth to the panchayat samiti.

An Hon. Member: Father.

Shri A. C. Guha: You can call it father, if you so desire. You can use whatever metaphor you may select.

The gram saba should be the real authorty for the development work of the village concerned. The panchayat samiti and the jilla parishad should surely coordinate the activities and, if necessary, in certain cases they may also render help and guidance. I can understand that the intellectual calibre of the jilla parishad will be much higher than that of the panchayat samiti and the intellectual calibre of the panchayat samiti will be considerably higher than that of the gram saba So, I would concede that the jilla parishad and the panchayat samiti may try to help the gram saba, guide the gram saba, but the authority and the resources should remain with the gram saba. Now to the Zilla parishad even in Rajasthan the zilla parishad has not been given real authority. I can understand there are some difficulties. It is so easy for us to formulate schemes and declare them. But it is very difficult to implement those schemes in the actual field. The sub-divisional officer or the district magistrate will be a hard nut and it will be very difficult for the zilla parishad or the panchayat samiti to make him acquiesce in surrendering his powers. The district magistrate is a fairly high up official in the Government, drawing a salary of about Rs 2,000. Sometimes that post is held by a person belonging to the ICS or the IAS, which is the successor cadre to the ICS. In any case, he is in the highest cadre of Government service. If we ask the district magistrate to subordinate his authority to that of the president of the jilla parishad, who may not in all cases be like Shri Mathur—and may be an ordinary man—it would be a very big task of a big order. So, I can understand the difficulties of the Government, particularly of the State Govments concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri Mathur an extraordinary man?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, Sir. He is an extraordinary man. He has been quoted by other hon. Member and also the Ministers. He has asked me also to quote him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I stand corrected. He is really extraordinary.

Shri A. C. Guha: He is the president of the jilla parishad in Rajasthan. So I am again referring to him. I can understand the difficulties of the State Governments concerned. Here Shri S. K. Dey or the Secretary of his Department can surely issue a directive that jilla parishads should be made effective, but it is for the State Governments to make the jilla parishads effective. I can realise their difficulties. Sir, coordination between these three bogies of the official is a difficult task. But, somehow that has to be done. Otherwise, the tiers would not be complete. The building would be only the base and would have no roof or adequate rooms and other things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri A. C. Guha: As the time at my disposal is short, I will put short my observations.

I have found from some reports that in village panchayats also the emphasis is on amenities. Apart from the fact that it is a wrong approach. It signifies something else. It signifies that the power in the panchayat raj has really been vested in the richer section of the people who are fairly high up. If the power has gone down really to the weaker section of the people, they would have been more anxious to improve their economic conditions. This emphasis on creating amenities rather than on increasing the productive forces of the rural area is not only a bad approach but is also a significant fact; they have to see whether power has really gone to the weaker section and the masses of the people or to the vested interests or the richer section.

It has been stated that political parties and party faction are seen in panchayati Raj. I think the hon. Minister and his Ministry must have been worried about it. But it was a foregone conclusion. Here we are sitting on the basis of party. In the State Assemblies we sit on the basis of party. In the municipality and corporation we sit on the basis of party. So, to expect that in the panchayats in the rural areas there will not be any party consideration is expecting too much and unrealistic thinking. Not only that. I welcome the introduction of party consideration in the village panchayats. There should be party consideration that is the only way to curb the influence of castes, social prejudices and of wealth.

I find that there is a tendency for unanimous elections. There is a preference for unanimous elections. That would be the death of Panchayat Raj. What is this unanimous election? It is mostly a command performance. It will be stifling democracy. It will be imposing somebody from above from the richer and stronger sections of the people and it will hamper growth from the bottom. We know of several cases of unanimous election in various spheres of life. I need not cite cases because cases may be embarrassing for all the parties including the Party to which I belong. So I do not like to mention cases of unanimous election, but I would humbly request the hon. Minister to disabuse his mind about unanimous elections to the village Panchayat and of his fear about party politics. In this respect I fully support the views expressed by Dr. Menon yesterday.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the nature of work being handled by this Ministry is very important. In fact, a social and economic revolution is coming up slowly and gradually in rural India. Keeping these factors in view, the work handled and guided by this Ministry is of a

very important nature, I would suggest that the hon. Minister in charge of this Ministry should be of Cabinet rank so that he can participate in the policy decisions being taken by the Cabinet.

Some hon. Members: We support you.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: When the hon. Minister in charge is directly in contact with the Cabinet and participates in discussions on policy matters which he is to implement and execute, I think, he would be in a better position to implement that policy in the field.

I cannot help but congratulate the hon. Minister and other people working in this Ministry for the excellent work that they have done. As my senior colleague, Shri Guha, just now said, there cannot be any standards by which we can judge the quality of the excellence of the work of this Ministry except when we travel through rural India Wherever we go we find a change there and it is because of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

In the past the main work handled by this Ministry was of a quantitative nature. We were interested in increasing the number of Community Development blocks in our country and to bring more rural population and more area under the Community Development schemes. Today practically all parts of rural India are covered by National Extension and Community Development blocks and their programme. When we have reached this stage, it is very important that this Ministry pays more attention now to improve the working of the blocks and the training programme of personnel who work in the Community Development blocks.

In my opinion, for example, the village level worker is the real backbone of the whole Community Development programme. Unless the village level worker is trained much better, as he is being trained today, I doubt very much that the time and money spent on it is well spent. Our anxiety to see this programme succeeding will not be achieved. Since education is increasing day by day in our country and we are interested in giving more facilities and amenities and more technical aid to the rural population in India, I would suggest that the educational qualifications and the technical training of the village level worker may be raised. At the same time, his emoluments should also be raised. With a technically better trained village level worker, we would certainly be operating a better village improvement programme in the country.

14 hrs.

Quite a number of hon. speakers who spoke before me have congratulated this Ministry for the introduction of Panchayat Raj in our country. I also join them. Since most of the points regarding the introduction of Panchayat Raj have been covered by other hon. Members, I would only say this. While we feel happy over the fact that we have started introducing Panchayat Raj in our country, I would at the same time like to suggest that we have to be watchful so that the vested interests, the old cliques which had been governing, or rather ruling, the poor peasants and the poor population in our rural areas may not again capture the Panchayats through the back door.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why through the backdoor? They have come through the front door.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: If the old money lenders, old land-lords and those people who used to harass the poor population of the villages again come into the Panchayats—here I would use a word of Punjabi—and become *kharpanch*, if the same old *kharpanches* are to be continued, I do not think our real purpose of introduction of Panchayat Raj in this country would be fulfilled.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): What is your remedy for avoiding this?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: It is official and non-official. As far as the official remedy is concerned, this Ministry's non-official programme is the remedy. The main work handled by the Ministry is a sort of social education of the people. Certainly, a programme can be introduced by this Ministry to educate properly the Panchayat voters in the villages Through various programmes those people can be made to realise the danger which they will have to face. I am sure that whenever the people in rural India are made to realise the danger they always stand against that danger, fight that danger and see that they are saved from that. One remedy is this.

The other remedy, of course, is the coming up of the economic standards in our villages. As the economic standard of the people in the villages will come up and education increases, certainly the people would realise the value of Panchayats and their good working.

I would move on to another point. I would suggest that the Ministry should pay more attention to the youth programme in the villages. The establishment of youth organisations is a very important factor. Unless the youth in the villages is provided with constructive enteratinment he is likely . . .(*Interruption*). By constructive entertainment I mean . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We do not need that just now.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra:....I mean good sports, games and their participation in village programmes.

After saying this much about the Community Development programme, now I would move on to another important work being handled by this Ministry, namely, Co-operation. In regard to Co-operation, I would limit my remarks to Joint co-operative farming. Before I say anything further regarding joint co-operative farming, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the historic resolution passed by the Congess at its Nagpur session. The resolution runs like this:—

> "The future agrarian pattern should be that of Co-operative joint farming, in which the land will be pooled for joint cultivation, the farmers continuing to retain their property rights, and getting a share from the net produce in proportion to their land. Further, those who actually work on the land, whether they own the land or not, will get a share in proportion to the work put in by them on the joint farm.
>
> "As a first step prior to the institution of joint farming, service cooperatives should be organised throughout the country. This stage should be completed within a period of three years. Even within this period, however, wherever possible, and generally agreed to by the farmers, joint cultivation may be started."

Now, Sir, this is the basic and historic resolution passed by the Congress which started the movement of joint cooperative farming in this country. I would say that this Ministry, or the Government, have not paid the attention that was required of it, to the extent necessary. I am convinced that agricultural development in rural India and the economic conditions of the rural people, cannot be improved to the extent that we want, unless joint cooperative farming is introduced in rural India.

From time to time I find people opposing joint cooperative farming system. Here I would invite the attention of my senior coleague, Prof. Ranga who is very much against joint co-operative farming. I know he is more experienced than me, because I being very much younger; he is more widely travelled than myself. But one thing I would like to say. I was born in a vilage; I was reared in a village; even now I live in a village. As such, I know the importance of joint co-operative farming for rural India.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): Does the hon. Member own any land?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has, I know that.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Sir, people who oppose joint cooperative farming here I am not specifically referring to Prof. Ranga—have got vested interests, vested interests in the sense that my hon. friend just now indicated: if you have got land, why have you not started joint cooperative farming? I would like to tell him that joint cooperative farming cannot be started by an individual. It can be started only if my hon. friend and Prof. Ranga join hands with me. If three of us pool our land together that is joint cooperative farming, of which I am prepared to be a member. People who have got vested interests only oppose the movement for joint cooperative farming. Vested interests are various.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How will he have joint cooperative farming if Mr. Ranga and Mr. Thakore are there? Unless they join he canont form cooperative farming and they are not prepared to join.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: That is why I extend them an invitation.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Either he will have to come to Gujerat, or go to Andhra. How is it otherwise possible?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Here I would like to say one thing. Whether these two senior coleagues join me or not, I am sure joint cooperative farming will succeed in this country. Apart from them there are millions of people who are directly connected with this and who are interested to that this movemnant is successful in our country.

While on this subject, I would like to say that as a first step Government should stop al allotments of land on individual basis. Whenever and wherever Government land is to be allotted to the landless people, that land should be allotted to the cooperative societies. This would serve as a sort of incentive, as an initiative to the people who are interested to take up cultivation as a profession. People who have no land can form cooperative societies and approach Government for the allotment of land which is lying vacant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I will take only two more minutes.

The training of the personnel who have to handle this programme is also very important. Here, Sir, I would sugest that the field workers who have to come in contact with the farmers should be trained properly before they are asked to take up the field work. The present worker of the Cooperative Department is not the property trained person to handle the work of joint cooperative farming. I would also suggest that to popularise this movement in the country this Ministry should think of better publicity programmes and various pamphlets and other publicity material covering practically all aspects of joint cooperative farming, their management and all other details, should be brought out.

Shri Kamal Singh (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Community Development has come in the last two years under severe criticism. To make a correct appraisal of the movement, however, it is necessary to take not only the debit side, but also the credit side. Whatever the ultimate analysis may be, I personally and I have no doubt other Members also would feel that the person who has been at the helm of affairs since the very inception and who has been the source of inspiration, the hon. Minister, Shri Dev, has been applying himself with the greatest sincerity and diligence to this task.

[Shri Kamal Singh]

On the credit side, no doubt, a good base for development and for administration has been provided. That base not only effects the administration but also evaluates the need of that area and the problems of that area. Apart from that panchayat raj is being launched and this provides decentralisation. As previous speakers have indicated, it also provides the training ground for higher bodies and distributes responsibilities in the lower strata. Secondly, on the credit side again, in every area the BDO and a host of other professional officers have been provided now to cater to the needs and the problems of that area. Thirdly a large amount of money is available to be spent in that particular area. Apart from the money that is available, a considerable amount of money is spent and a number of schemes are taken up. There has been all-round development to a certain extent. In this way much useful work has no doubt been done in the last five or six years since the Community Development Administration has been going on.

On the debit side, I would like to state three points. Some of these points have been rather alarming. Number one is the sense of dependence and helplessness which is increasing among the masses. Everywhere in our country, especially in the rural areas, people in a village, or two or three villages combine together, and who issued to cater to their problems, now look for every little thing to the Government. That is one of the main things that I find today. The sense of helplessness is on the increase. This is on the debit side of the Ministry and I hope they will pay some attention to this.

The next item is even more important. Quite a lot has been said about co-operation. The sense of co-operation is getting less and less. There is a lack of co-operation at every stage. Not only that. As I said, there was a time when three or four villages used to come together and construct say a bund or channel. Wherever there were canals they used to open those canals to feed their fields. Now, leave alone three or four villages coming together, even in one village itself there is not that co-operation so as to result in any constructive work or common work for the village coming into being. In fact—of course the position may be different in different areas, I am speaking about my own area—there is not a single village where there are not two rival parties. And the fight between rival parties is not only in regard to their personal matters but it also reaches the whole village, as a result of which constructive work or any work that is provided from the Block like a school building or a tank or anything of that kind is not allowed to come about. A lot of work is lying undone and progress is hampered in this way. These rivalries, group factions and power politics which are in existence in every village are on the increase. This is another very sad thing that I find.

My next point is one which so many Members who have preceded me have already spoken about, and that is about the wastage and the isolated and abortive nature of the expenditure, the incoherent kind of planning and the lack of results achieved thereby. So far as the programmes provided by the Community Development Project are concerned, I would like to say that the plan that has been drawn up is good on paper, it is very good as such, although the implementation may not have been commensurate with the extent of money that was spent. This is my analysis of the situation. But there are difficulties and I would like to state the difficulties that are inherent in the working of the Ministry.

The first difficulty is that there is a vast administrative machinery, from Delhi right down to the Blocks. This administrative machinery has to depend on men; it requires trained, ex-

perienced and sincere personnel. Training is indeed important and is imparted in some degree. Experience comes with time, but time is limited and actually the life of a block is ten years only. And so far as sincerity is concerned, the "will" to do depends on the individual. The "will" to work, to serve his society and to serve his area depends on the person. How can we inculcate that feeling in the person? But that "will" to do is totally lacking in the personnel, I may be permitted to say, and I can speak with authority that the people who seek government service do not come with a view to serve, they come into government service with a view to get employment. There is a big difference between the two. If there is a person who comes for the sake of the service he can improve the service and contribute something. What we require in development work of this nature is a missionary spirit, not only a spirit to work or to discharge one's duties but to do so in a missionary spirit. This is totally lacking. The Ministry has to depend upon the men; and that is where the difficulty comes in.

The other difficulty is that the Ministry has to depend on the State Governments for the execution of a large amount of their work. There are some State Governments which might be efficient. But some State Governments might not be so efficient. And the difficulty is that the Centre cannot directly discharge these functions and to a large extent they have to depend on the State Governments.

With regard to some of these basic facts and some of the remarks that I have made I do not think it will be possible for me to give an answer. But so far as wastage and the incoherent kind of planning are concerned I can offer one or two suggestions.

I would like to suggest that a useful methods might be to narrow down our programme and to direct our efforts into well-chosen and important channels. For instance, take agriculture. Increasing agricultural production is considerable to be one of our main objectives. Could we not narrow down some of the most important programmes into a few channels, so that we could reduce the burden of the Block Development Officer and the men under him? In regard to increasing agricultural production, so much has been said about improved methods of cultivation and supply of improved seeds. Maybe in some parts of the country agriculture has been developed to such a standard that one could have all these improved methods. But the large bulk of this country is such where irrigation facilities are not easily available. There is lack of irrigation facility. In such areas the village folk do not want any improved methods of cultivation or improved seeds. If any one goes to those areas and talks about improved methods of cultivation or of supply of better seeds, the person is ridiculed and in a most embarrassing way the question is put, "When one is not provided with water, why do you talk of improved methods of cultivation; we can do cultivation; you should give us water and whatever other amenities are necessary for agriculture".

So what I would like to suggest is, in so far as food production is concerned, can we not channelise or isolate this, cut away some of the extra programmes and concentrate mostly on irrigation? It will lighten the work of your B.D.O. and the staff under him. At the moment he is confused, he has to attend to a hundred and one things.

Similarly, so far as rural development is concerned, a large part of this country, I would say the greater part of the rural area of our country, is backward. It is backward because of lack of communications. So far as this lack of communications is concerned, there is no department today which can properly attend to the repairs or renovation of roads in a systematic manner. And that is what we require now if we want to develop our countryside. Not only should the roads be repaired and renovated

[Shri Kamal Singh]

thoroughly, but they should be serviceable all the twelve months of the year. So far as the blocks are concerned, jeeps have been provided to the block development officers. I can speak for my own area, and I suppose it will apply equally to a large part of the country. The jeep does not go to most of the villages. It can go to very few areas all the twelve months of the year. It is necessary that the block development officer should make a round of the whole area. Not only does the jeep not go to all the villages, but I would also like to ask you, Sir, how many of our Block Development Officers are such that if the jeep cannot go to a particular village they would rather go on horse-back or they would take a cycle and go or even go on foot.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Why not on foot?

Shri Kamal Singh: That is the question I would like to ask. I humbly submit that irrigation should be given the highest priority in our block development programmes so far as our food production is concerned and also eliminate all unnecessary and unfruitful expenditure. So also I would like that high priority should be given to the development of village roads, without which I am quite convinced that no progress or no development of the rural part of our country can ever take place. I hope, Sir, that some thought of the Ministry would be applied to these problems.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): I am very happy, Sir, that the long-cherished dream of Mahatma Gandhi, the decentralisation of administrative power to the people, has at long last materialised and I congratulate the hon. Minister for trying to achieve this. The man at the very lowest level now feels that he is part of this giant administrative machine. Though this seems to be a very small thing in the set-up of other administrations, it is very important so far as community development and panchayats are concerned, as it is the fundamental root for the development of the future of the nation and it is very important that the man at the lowest level should feel that he is the man who can shape the future of India.

I am very glad that now there are special training facilities for organisers and Mukhya Sevikas. There are training facilities for Extension Officers for small industries of the rural areas, for rural artisans, for health personnel and for village level workers. All these people have got various avenues for getting good training. I am very happy that these facilities are there, because without training none of our programmes can ever become successful. In addition to all these, there are other bodies like Advisory Boards on training, Team on training etc. Now there is facility for the training of village women also. All these are very essential for the successful implementation of our programmes.

I have gone through the Ministry's Report and I found that every avenue has been thoroughly scrutinised and scope is given for all and there is nothing wanting in it. I do congratulate the Ministry on this score. But one thing is not there, i.e., the participation of the people is not there. I have been to many of these Centres. I am glad that plans and programmes are there, the money is there and the Officers are there to help; yet something was wrong—I did not know what it was—and so I tried to study the problems from that point of view.

Now the panchayats have come into being and I have noticed that after the elections when the power is imparted to them, all sorts of party politics creep in and the funds sometimes are misused; in many cases the funds are misused. There should be certain check in regard to this.

I am glad that specialised attention is given to weaker sections of the community. That is very essential because we must have a common platform for all sections of the community.

That is most welcome, but one has to be very careful. I would like to request the hon. Minister to make a note of this and see that no separalist tendencies are developed in this respect. In every walk of life, we try to demarcate between section and section and community and community. That is a very dangerous aspect of our way of thinking. I hope we would not thereby develop a new type of apartheid which we so much detest in other countries. This point has to be carefully noted.

I was mentioning about the lack of initiative and impetus in all our programmes. First, let us tackle it from the point of view of the workers and the officers of the community development blocks. They must be given a certain higher status. Unless that is given to them and they are recognised as such, they will not have the initiative or the inspiration to go out and give their full co-operation in the work. It is also very difficult for them to live in a small secluded rural area and therefore, they must be made to feel that they are given all sorts of attention and facilities for working in the rural areas.

Rural backwardness is very evident. I have noticed very often that when we want to do certain things, it is the family unit that comes forward. Individual participation has not much advantage and does not evoke as much inspiration as it does in the urban areas. So, if we have certain programmes for family units, then the entire family can co-operate with all our programmes, and that would be more effective and will bring better success to our schemes.

There are also a number of frustrated youth in the rural areas. I have noticed their activities with sadness and depression. I hope that more attention will give to them, because they are the future of India, and we must direct them in the right channel. There should be more youth clubs and debating societies, and good literature at their disposal so that they can enrich their minds by participating in the activities of the clubs etc. and also by reading the good literature. There should also be sports clubs, because sports promote mental health and create the proper mental atmosphere. Then, there should also be—I do not know what to call it—a discipline centre, where special training should be given in discipline, which is very much lacking in the youth of India today, not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas. Here, I would emphasise the need for this in the rural areas, because we are dealing with the rural areas now. I would like to say that discipline is the most imperative need of the country today.

Another reason for the lack of proper initiative and lack of proper success in the implementation of all our Plans is also the absence of proper economic return. The fundamental base is the economic considerations. So, if we want to implement successfully our Plans and our schemes, then, there should be a certain return for all the labour that the rural man puts in. When a return is there, then, there is a natural desire on his part, and he takes interest in the work that he does. Of course, the cottage industries are there, but the hon. Minister knows how very dissatisfying is the state of these cottage industries. There are a number of unemployed youth in the rural areas and they can be usefully employed in these cottage industries and small factories, so that they can get some income, and we can also solve to a certain extention the problem of unemployment in the rural areas. To make this scheme successful, we must have trained technicians, not merely to start the industries but also to help to run these industries well in the rural areas.

For women, there can be the home industries. They are some specialised people in weaving etc.; they know this art well. It is only a question of organising them and making them do the work that they know already, so that they can get a certain return for their labour in weaving etc. When

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the people find that there is a certain return for their labour, and they can easily earn something out of nothing, then there will be greater inspiration and greater impetus for working these schemes.

In this connection, I would like to mention that in Kottapettah in East Godavari District, a certain incident has taken place which makes it imperative that the penal clause should be exercised at that specific place. There are many such occurrences....

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): What is the incident to which the hon. Member is referring?

Shrimati Manjula Devi: The budget was voted down by 19 against 17. And still it is going on, and no action has been taken. There should be some machinery to check such irregularities in the running of the panchayats. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into all these aspects and see that party-politics at the village level and the local level do not frustrate our schemes.

I congratulate the hon. Minister once again on his valiant effort in trying to build up the country through community development blocks at the beginning and now through the panchayats. I wish him all success.

Shri Nanjappan (Nilgiris): I also join those who have spoken appreciatively of this Ministry for carrying on very good work in the rural parts of India.

In my State, namely the State of Madras, there is a hesitancy in the introduction of panchayati raj. I do not know why such a thing should happen in Madras. Only six months ago, they introduced panchayati raj in one-third of the block area. Today, they are going to introduce it in another one-third, and in October they will introduce it not only in the remaining one-third but also in the non-block areas. Even though I am not a member of the panchayat council, as a Member of Parliament, I have been invited to all their meetings. Whenever I happened to attend their meetings, I found that they were very well conducted. Most of the members there are well-educated, and the proceedings are carried on in English mostly and to some extent in the local languages also. I have attended also the meeting of the district development council. There also, I have found that the members take a very intelligent part, and they do very useful and good work. In all the councils, the attendance was very good, and the interest taken was also of an excellent character.

But, even though the democratic system has been introduced, the official regime is still there. The district development council is still presided over by the district revenue authority. While the block advisory council was there, the revenue divisional officer was the presiding officer there, but now the official no longer presides; the elected president has taken his place. At the district level, an official presides over the District Development Council. I do not know why Government retain such a procedure. It cannot be called a democratic way of doing things.

There is one more difficulty. If I belong to a constituency which covers two districts, I have to select one District Development Council to attend meetings. My Constituency extends to two districts. So I lose the opportunity of attending the meetings of one District Development Council. The Ministry should consider this point and take early steps to rectify the defect in the Act.

The next point is about co-operation. Co-operation was there in our country from a very long time. There were credit societies. There were service societies also. But I do not think they did any real service to the villagers. Marketing societies are there. They are doing really good service.

So are the milk societies and building societies.... Co-operative farming was there before the CD blocks were introduced and before panchayati raj was ushered in. There was one society in Nilgiri district. But it cannot be called a co-operative farming society in the real sense. The members live somewhere and do not take interest or part in the working of the farms.

14·24 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Only labourers work there and some officials manage the whole farm. Even though the land is very fertile and they have ample supply of water, the yield is not at all good.

There is one society near Coimbatore. That also was started sometime ago. But the members do not take any real part in agricultural operations. There also officials manage the thing and labourers do the manual work.

Such societies cannot be called co-operative farming societies. There is a lot of scope in my constituency for co-operative societies because agricultural land there is badly dividend. There are people owning even half an acre or quarter of an acre. They are not able to cultivate it economically. So they go in search of labour elsewhere. The weaker sections have deserted the village and gone to project areas in search of work. So if people can be enthused and educated on the benefits of co-operative farming, there is a good scope for such societies there. It is the villagers' lethargy and their avocation elsewhere that prevent the formation of real co-operative farming societies and farming on co-operative lines. They would benefit if Government help them in respect of co-operative farming.

Coming to community development, I would not swear that it has created any enthusiasm in the villages. In my constituency, they are really enthusiastic in that they do their cultivation; otherwise, they cannot exist in the village. In my constituency, there is no irrigation project. Water lies at a low level and it has to be taken out from deep wells called irrigation wells and not by ordinary methods. They have to use electricity to take out water from such depths. So naturally they must be very hard-working; otherwise they cannot cultivate. What they want is a regular supply of fertilisers, loans and insecticides. Provided there is good rain, they do very good cultivation. They use to have even seeds supplied to them from their own seed farms and they were having very good yields.

I have attended some of the village leaders' camps. The district agricultural officer and I waited for nearly two hours for inauguration of a camp. The BDO and his officers were going about to fetch villagers from neighbouring places. But they were not able to do so. From this I conclude that they have not created enough enthusiasm among the villagers for the village leaders' camp which is intended mostly for the villagers.

As regards the establishment of small industries, whether they have done anything or not, I do not believe anything very substantial is done. In my constituency, a good lot of khadi is produced. The producing agencies are mostly the Seva Sangh or government agencies. There are a few seed farms, but they are run on very uneconomical lines. The villagers produce better seeds in their own farms and at economic rates.

Coming to health services in the villages, the primary health centres work very well. Most of them are manned by qualified doctors, but the only defect is that necessary facilities are not given to them. They have to attend sub-centres where they do not have assistants to carry on. So they must be given necessary facilities to carry on their work.

Also the area assigned to them for preventive work is too large. They will not be able to do such work in such a large area. They have not done anything in this respect. In rural parts, one can find gastro-intestinal

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diseases prevalent as they were before. This is because nothing has been done on the preventive side. They do not have a protected water supply. They draw their supply of water from ordinary wells which is not safe from this point of view.

They take to family planning very well. Fortunately, Government have not distributed contraceptives to the health centres so that they might distribute them indiscriminately and people might misuse them. But people are very keen. What has to be done is, we must advise them regarding limitation of family and some of them even may be willing to go in for sterlization and to that extent, I think, family planning can be done in those areas.

Youth organisations are there in some places. But I do not think they are being carried on very well. Wherever youth are very enlightened and educated, there organisations are well-conducted. I do not think the credit goes to the block officers for organising very good youth organisations in rural areas.

Lastly, Sir, I do not think in my constituency women services in rural parts are well-organised and anything is done to their credit.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sincerely regret that I am not able to offer my congratulations to the most amiable Minister. As we usher in the Third Plan, we have completed about ten years of trials and errors on working community development schemes and by now we have almost spent Rs. 300 crores. It would appear that the Third Plan makes an allocation for another Rs. 350 crores. It is, therefore, very essential that we make a critical assessment of the community develoument programmes and find out how best the money which has, according to me, been wasted could best be used to subserve our country's interests and how far the money which we propose to spend could be spent as best as we can.

The Annual Report which is before us and which gives us an idea of the working of the Ministry during the last year is not at all helpful to make a critical study of the situation. And I have no hesitation in saying that of all the Reports which are before us, of the various Ministries, this Report must be given the pride of place for its utter lack of necessary information. It is astoundingly meagre on facts and I may also say, if I have freedom to express it, it amounts to nothing more than absolute bunk. It shall be my effort to read out portions from the Report and establish that I am not speaking without justification.

It is stated that by the end of the Second Plan, 3110 blocks covering about 21 million people will be functioning in India and about 3·7 lakh villages will come under Community Development. Out of this, over a thousand blocks will have completed their 10 years of existence. From the figures furnished in the annexures to the Report, one would be inclined to think that already half of India's problems have been completely solved. That is the feeling which we get because we find in the Report an attempt being very cleverly made to magnify trifles to make mountains out of mole-hills.

Sir, I shall have occasion to refer to some details. But, when we examine the annexures which give the statistical picture of some 40 activities, one distinct from the other, of this Ministry, we find that last year during which the Ministry has spent the maximum amount of over Rs. 50 crores, out of 40 or 42 different activities listed, in 28 activities the progress has been only in the reverse gear and they are very interesting. Thus, we find that women participating in camps—these are per block averages for 1959-60—came down from 42 to 29, katcha roads from 7·4 miles to 5·7 miles, improving katcha roads from 12·1 miles to 11 miles, Ambar Charkha from 13·2 to 11·3, children attending Balwadis from 70

to 62, women camps from 2 to 1·2 leaders trained from 491 to 378, reading rooms opened from 7 to 6·3, lanes saved from 801 to 758, wells from 16 to 15, renovation of wells from 70 to 17·6. Adult literacy from 13·8 to 13·3, adults made literate from 384 to 314, Pucca drains from 1518 to 834, rural latrines from 58 to 50, chemical fertilisers from 6146 maunds to 5629 maunds, agricultural demonstrations from 860 to 580, compost pits from 1159 to 1126, etc.

Sir, I do not want to go into the remaining details, but we find that 28 items out of 40 items show a positive decrease, 2 remain stationary and the rest have shown slight increases.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Because we reached saturation point.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I will come to that. The hon. Member, Mr. Harvani says we have reached saturation point. Let us examine whether we are anywhere near that. As I develop my arguments, Mr. Harvani will agree with me that instead of reaching saturation point, we have not reached even the fringes.

Sir, the presiding genius of this Ministry who has given us the idea or who has given us the community development programmes has been, according to my information, a very distinguished student of engineering from Michigan and subsequently he was employed as a salesman at Lahore. His experiences are varied and I have all adoration for his merits. But, I was trying to find out how the activities of the community development schemes could result in the mess that they are in today. And I can find an answer from nobody else than the hon. Minister himself. He has recently published a book: *Community Development—The Quest.* I must confess that after reading it, I find I am one in a majority of people who cannot understand anything out of this book because he says in the Introduction:

> "The language of the publication will be unfamiliar to many a reader. This had to be so."

I have the proud privilege to belong to that majority. "It had to be so", he says, perhaps in order that nobody should understand it. But, the most interesting aspect is that there is one chapter entitled "The Cranks' Corner". We all know who a crank is. And the chapter begins thus:

> "The successful crank is hailed as the genius of the age. The unsuccessful one is bolted as the lunatic behind bars."

This aptly applies to this Ministry. I have no words to add. It is so graphic, it is so picturesque and that is the commonsense meaning of it. I am not able to soar with him into the lofty heights to understand its metaphysical meaning. But the commonsense English meaning is like that. I am, therefore, no longer confused to find out the reason why the affairs of this Ministry has been in a mess.

Now, Sir, let us take some of his achievements. It is very interesting to find that the whole field of animal husbandry has been dismissed in this Annual Report with this one sentence, and that is:

> "The Animal Husbandry programme continued to progress during the year under review."

Where do we stand? This is the only sentence in the whole Report about animal husbandry. And what is the position of animal husbandry today? We have got in our country one of the most complex problems in the world in so far as animal husbandry is concerned. And here is a sentence on animal husbandry—that it recorded progress as usual. What should I say when the Report has sentences like this except that it is absolute bunk? There are very many interesting details. On the same page—I am reading from page 6—certain achievments in the field of fisheries are listed.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

I claim to know something about fisheries and, I think, other hon. Members will agree with me.

15 hrs.

The great work done in the course of one year in 3,110 blocks covering 3·7 lakh villages, in the field of fisheries is that already 2,400 acres of water have been surveyed. In a vast country like India, 2,400 acres means just half a sq. mile because one sq. mile is 4840 acres.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): One sq. mile is 640 acres.

Shri V. P. Nayar: All right; let it be 2 sq. miles or 4 sq. miles. But something more amusing follows:

> "Already 2,400 acres of waters have been surveyed and 7·20 lakhs of fish seed has been stocked in the pilot areas."

Any person who understands number would think that 7.20 lakhs is an amazing figure. But do you know that an ordinary cod fish lays at one time 9 million eggs and most of the carps which we culture in India will lay their eggs in their several hundred thousands so that the entire achievement in the field of fisheries for this vast country of ours with its teeming million is that for 3,110 blocks, all that they have been able to do is to collect 7·2 lakhs of fish seed. Can anything be more ridiculous?

Then, there is another interesting thing which comes further. I come to the further impetus to the programme. It is said that the States have been requested to establish regional fish seed farms to meet the State requirements in the block areas.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister of Food, Shri S. K. Patil, who happens to have the same initials as this hon. Minister, told us that the food problem of India is solved. Like that this hon. Minister says that the fish problem of India is solved because they have requested the State Governments to take action. It means that he has used 15 service stamps each costing 15 nP. and the work is finished.

I am only trying to show to the House that we should not be carried away by words given here because they do not mean anything to this vast country. Take, for example, the activities in the field of agricultural implements. Here, the report says:

> "Further, the State Governments were requested to select a few improved agricultural implements of proven value to be kept at the block headquarters and with the V.L.Ws. for demonstration purposes."

We know that our agricultural implements are most primitive. They are not sufficient at all. Just as our working bullocks do not have the necessary power to till our soil which has been in constant use for milleniums, our agricultural implements are of the worst type in the world. And, the great work done by this Ministry is that they have requested the State Governments to exhibit those of proven value in the block headquarters to which nobody goes. I can put this question straightaway to the hon. Members, including you, Mr. Chairman, how many have gone to these blocks? In India there are 3,100 blocks and each Member has within his constituency 6 blocks—there are 500 members. Can any Member here get up and tell me that he has been to the block headquarters more than 6 times a year? I put this question.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): We do not want to answer.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Silence is suggestive because nobody has gone. We can find that. I have great admiration for the persuasive eloquence of the hon. Minister. I know he will try to shatter me to pieces when he replies.

Shri S. K. Dey: No, no.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But the fact is that none of us have had any connection with the Block Advisory Council.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): That is not correct.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You may be an exception as you are an exception in ever so many things. But I have put a question to the House. Can any Member say....

Dr. K. B. Menon: I also put you as an exception.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am grateful for being reminded. But the fact is that. Let us take the case of a project or programme in which more or less mass contacts are necessary. With all my affection for him, I say that this particular hon. Minister is, probably, a Minister with whom the least of us have had anything to do. Not more than 5 per cent. in this House would have had one opportunity of personal contact with him. He is so exclusive. Therefore, his Block Officers are so exclusive; the V.L.Ws. are so exclusive. This is not what we expect the community projects to be. I am not saying anything out of personal animus; I have none with the hon. Minister. But the fact remains a fact.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is very wrong. There is no Ministry which has such a large number of members on the Consultative Committee. We have had so many meetings of the Consultative Committees.

Dr. K. B. Menon: I have attended a meeting with a member of his party.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am not referring to the Consultative Committee meetings. I understand the hon. Minister's shortcomings. I am referring only to our contacts, for example, in the lobby or in the Central Hall. Even there he is exclusive. I am not finding fault with him because by temparament he may be like that.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): That should be your fault.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am only suggesting that this is reflected in the entire activities. I am not finding fault with you and I for not moving about and contacting people. But the fact remains, as we stated by Shri Krishna Menon yesterday, we cannot claim to have freedom from facts.

Take the case of animal husbandry. I know India's problems cannot be solved in the manner in which it is sought to be, because we have not laid proper emphasis on the care of animals. Here we worship the cows. But which cows? The starved cows. We do not look after them. The entire cattle population is ill-cared for and ill-looked after, ill-maintained. Our food has the least value, calculated in terms of calories, for any nation. According to me one of the programmes which could have been readily taken up by the Community Project Administration is the development of our pigs. This particular mammal has the advantage of a prolific progeny in the quickest time. (*Laughter*). Please do not laugh; it is a fact. Unlike the other domestic animals, the cow or the buffalo or even the goat, the period of pregnancy of the pig is very much restricted and in one litter you get 6 to 12. We also find that its meat has a value which is equal to that of any other meat. But, where is it that piggery has been taken up in seriousness?

Here also I think I should quote one sentence from the hon. Minister's book, which the House will pardon. I do not, as I said; understand the metaphysical meaning. He says:

> "Yet there is a pig within my own self which feels attracted as if by a magnet to the pig brother without."

Even then, the piggery industry has not been developed. What shall I say? These are problems which have

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to be tackled, I say, in all seriousness and with the right emphasis. The right emphasis has not been put on animal husbandry. There is lack of co-ordination.

I will give you an example of a block of which I have some experience. I have attended one or two block meetings. I would not name the particular block because, if I do, tomorrow the Block Officer may lose his job.

An Hon. Member: That would not happen.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I had planted some rare varieties of mangoes. (*Interruption*). I am only suggesting that the gram sevaks who are working or supervising have neither the qualifications nor the training—those who have been deputed to advise on cattle problems. They do not have even the basic training.

I had these mangoes taken to the south all the way from the north and they were growing up gradually. Last year it had some little trouble. There was a fungus infection. I immediately sent for the Block Officer who sent his agricultural expert who was just fresh from the college. He came and showed me a list of various chemicals, Endrine, Aldrin, Parathion, Folidol Benzene Hexachloride etc. He said he will first try Endrin. I said: "My dear young man, please do not do this, because it is very injurious; it is poisonous; and if you say that this will save the plant from the fungus, I am very diffident about it". He wanted me to give him the opportunity for a trial. I did give. The result was that the next day none of my mangoes had a single leaf. It required great efforts for me to go to the capital city, and then refer to various books and find out different nutrients to neutralise this and then take care of the plant. This is the same thing which I have found in almost every block. The officers are very good people but they do not know and they have not been given the necessary training to look after agriculture.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The previous speaker from our Party took only 13 minutes. I would be satisfied if I get 25 minutes. I will not ask for one more minute beyond that.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Therefore, I say that it is not as if the Community Projects have come to stay. We have nothing on record to think or to enable us to come to the conclusion that this should not be wiped out. If this is continuing in this way, I say all of us have made mistakes. They make mistakes, and the hon. Minister makes mistakes. I just do not know how it has so happened that the hon. Minister has been chosen by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister also is not immune from mistakes. But I feel that from the way in which these are done, probably he does not have the advantage of a team of officers who will be able to infuse the spirit which he has. But I still believe, having gone through the record of this Ministry, that the choice made by the Prime Minister was the costliest mistake because it has already cost Rs. 300 crores and it is going to cost over Rs. 300 crores, in the next five years.

Now, I shall say a few words about co-operation. I know that this is a movement which is worth trying. I have been connected with some co-operative societies. But where in our country has there been an organised co-operative society on sound lines for handling any commodity for which there is no ready market? Some of the best societies in our country either deal in milk for which there is a ready purchaser or in provisions. As my hon. friend Dr. Krishnaswami will testify, there is a society dealing with provisions in Madras, which is

one of the biggest societies, namely, the TUCS. But where are the societies for fisheries for example? The report gives some figures—some 60 lakhs or so. 60 lakhs of fish are being handled by the co-operative societies in India which has a coast-line of about 3,500 miles! Even from ten miles of coast in my part of the country, there will be more than 60 lakhs if there is a good catch of oil sardines. For the whole of India, the report claims only this much. Why it is that we have not been able to enthuse the fishermen to join the co-operative societies?

What is the record of these societies? We know that co-operative societies are very often held as a monopoly by some people. Right in the next States from here, I am told that a very responsible person in the administration has his son controlling several cooperative societies including a chain of cold storages. I do not want to mention names.

An Hon. Member: Let them enquire into it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: An esteemed friend of mine—I do not want to give names—said that there are three or four very big co-operative societies very near Delhi. An hon. friend of mine from Punjab said just now that what I said was not correct. But on verification I find that what I say now is not merely correct but nothing other than being very correct. The co-operative movement is such that we have not been able to create confidence in the people to come together and unite together and carry this movement forward.

I do not wish to speak about co-operative farming. As the hon. Member Shri Inder J. Malhotra said, it is bound to come: in spite of Acharya Rangas and I add, Acharya Kripalani's, also it is bound to come. I am only referring to co-operatives, and co-operative societies, because right from the time when you apply for registration of a co-operative society, it takes months up to the time when it starts functioning. I do not think any co-operative society can be formed within the course of six months, unless you go to the Secretariat and stay in a hotel very near the Secretariat, and go behind every officer. None of us can afford to do that. Even when a society is formed, the loan that is sanctioned will have such restrictions and conditions that it will be impossible for anybody to take advantage of the loan. The ultimate result will be that the co-operative society will remain only in name, and at that stage, somebody will grab it and soon walk away with the profit. This is the bane of our co-operative societies. Therefore, this matter needs examination.

Could I ask the hon. Minister to consider these facts and think of appointing a few Members—he can certainly leave me out—of this House to go into the details of the working of co-operatives in India and also the Community Projects? I know the report of the Balwantrai Committee which is very voluminous and which made certain points. But for today's conditions, I have a feeling that it is a little outmoded, because that was in 1956. We want a fresh approach, because at the beginning of the Plan we envisaged an expenditure of something like Rs. 320 crores. If we want to maintain this as a movement, we must have a different approach; we should have a dynamic approach. I am only asking whether the hon. Minister will take the House into confidence and form a committee consisting of a few Members of this House which should go into the details of these activities. At least by doing that, he will be able to present to this House an annual report for next year in which 28 out of 40 items will not show a decline, a report which will not contain just a mere sentence on animal husbandry or on the agricultural implements, just like the implements being exhibited in a block development office. He would have done something substantial and good to the country if

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he could take a cue from me and appoint a committee.

With these words, I once again say that it is impossible for me to congratulate the hon. Minister despite my warmth and affection for him. I say that for the activities of this Ministry the most sincere condolences are due to the Government of India.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are these his personal views or his Party's views?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let him take it in whatever way he thinks.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You do not know yourself!

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am unfortunately not on that side to oblige him and give him an answer.

An Hon. Member: It was a political speech.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I had in Mind Shri Tangamani: who speaks so high of the Ministry and who attends every meeting of the Community Development Ministry; and he speaks so well of this.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I attend more meetings than most of the other Members. But there are only six meetings a year.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : (प्रतापगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, नायर साहब के व्याख्यान के बाद मुझे मौका मिला है कुछ निवेदन करने का । नायर साहब ने जो व्याख्यान दिया, मैं सोच रहा था उस व्याख्यान के अन्दर से कोई ऐसा मैटीरियल मिले जिस पर मैं कुछ निवेदन करता, कोई ऐसा सामान मिलता जिस पर मैं कुछ कह सकता, क्योंकि वे वास्तव में बड़े अध्ययनशील हैं और मैंने देखा है कि विषय कोई भी हो, लेकिन उसमें वे कोई बायोलाजिकल प्राब्लम्स या उस तरह की और चीजें जरूर लाते हैं । जान पड़ता है कि डाक्टरी का उनको खासा तजुर्बा है । कुछ उन्होंने ऐनिमल्स हंसबैड्री की बात जरूर कही, उसके बाद पता नहीं क्या खार खाये हुए थे मिनिस्टर साहब के सम्बन्ध में कि बराबर वे अपने को उसी पर रक्खे रहे ।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का जो विषय है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि उससे हमें बड़ी आशायें बंधी थीं । देश को उससे बड़ी उम्मीद बंध गई थी कि देश भर में उससे बड़ा काम हो सकेगा । हमारे जितने कार्यक्रम बनते हैं नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में उनमें सबसे बड़ा व्यापक कार्यक्रम यही है । यह एक कार्यक्रम है जो सारे देश के गांवों-गांवों में पहुंचता है, एक-एक गांव में पहुंचता है, एक-एक घर तक पहुंचता है । वह हमारे इस सामुदायिक विकास योजना का कार्यक्रम है और इस देश में जहां कोई ४० करोड़ से अधिक लोग बसते हैं इस का बड़ा महत्व है । जो योजना गांव-गांव, घर-घर में पहुंचती है वह एक व्यापक योजना है और उसको सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देश में हो सकता है । इसी से इस कार्यक्रम से लोगों को सबसे बड़ी आशायें बंधती हैं, और आशायें इस योजना से और भी इस वास्ते बन्ध गई कि इसका सम्बन्ध हमारे अन्न के उत्पादन से है, फूड प्रोडक्शन है, जिसका हमारी समझ में एक बहुत बड़ा महत्व है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी प्रायः इस की तारीफ करते आये हैं, जहां मौका हुआ । कभी भी मौका लगा तो इस की बड़ी-बड़ी तारीफें उन्होंने कीं । प्रारम्भ में उन्होंने इसकी तारीफें ज्यादा कीं लेकिन अब उन की तारीफें धीरे-धीरे कम होती गई ।

श्री बृजराज राय (खेरी) : घटती जायेंगी ।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : दूसरे देशों के भी बहुत से नेता आये हिन्दुस्तान में। उन्होंने भी इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में अच्छी बातें कहीं। लेकिन उन्होंने जो सारी बातें कहीं वे वही बातें थीं जिनसे हम उम्मीद बांधे बैठे थे। यह एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है कि जिसको अगर सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित किया जा सके तो यह दर असल हमारे देश का कायापलट कर दे सकता है, उसकी शकल को बदल दे सकता है, हमारे गरीब गांवों के रहने वालों की हालत भी सुधार दे सकता है इसमें सन्देह नहीं। लेकिन जब हम इस पर विचार करते है तो हम को देखना होता है कि इसमें हम कहां तक कामयाब हुए हैं, क्या-क्या दिक्कतें हमारे सामने आयी हैं, क्या-क्या बाधायें आयी हैं, कहां तक हम पहुंचे है।

इस सामुदायिक विकास योजना के सम्बन्ध में पहले तो यह ख्याल था कि इस कार्यक्रम का गवर्नमेंट की ओर से संचालन होता है लोग भी इसमें हिस्सा लेते हैं, यानी कि यह गवर्नमेंट का प्रोग्राम है जिसमें कि पीपिल्स पारटिसिपेशन भी होता है। बाद को इसकी शक्ल बदली और कहा गया कि नहीं यह पीपिल्स प्रोग्राम है और गवर्नमेंट इसमें मदद करती है और हिस्सा लेती है। अब बदलते-बदलते यह हुआ है कि सारा काम हमको करना है, सारे समाज को कम्युनिटी के रूप में उठाना है, आगे ले चलना है। तो अब जहां तक उद्देश्य का सवाल है वह तो बदल गया है, लेकिन दरअसल जो लोगों की धारणा इसके बारे में पहले बनी थी उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। लोग अब भी यही समझते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की ओर से यह कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है जिसमें वह लोगों की सहायता करना चाहती है और गांव के रहने वालों की उन्नति करना चाहती है। जबकि हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि इस कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के काम को लोग अपना काम समझें और अपनी योजना समझें और अपनी योजना समझ कर इसका स्वयं संचालन करें, उसको कार्यान्वित करने में जुटें और खुद ही ऐसी तरकीबें निकालें जिससे कि वह कारगर हो सके तो लोगों के दिमाग में यह विचार है कि यह गवर्नमेंट का काम है जिससे हमको महज फायदा मिलता है और हमसे जिस काम के लिये कहा जाये वह हमको कर देना चाहिये। जबकि लोगों के मन में यह धारणा बनी हुई है तो हम कैसे अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकते हैं। यह दिक्कत मंत्रालय के सामने आयेगी, और काम करने वाले और संचालकों के सामने आयेगी। जब तक हम लोगों की यह धारणा नहीं बदलते तब तक हम सफल नहीं हो सकते क्योंकि काम तो लोगों को ही करना है।

बावजूद इस के कि हमारे बहुत से साथी और मैं भी यह समझता हूं कि यह कोई बड़ा कारोबार चल रहा है, बड़ा प्रयास हो रहा है, कोशिशें हो रही हैं, लेकिन अगर आप देहात में जाइये तो अभी भी लोगों में कोई ऐसा अहसास नहीं है कि कोई बड़ा काम हो रहा है। अभी भी वहां तरह तरह की कमियां मिलती है। यानी जहां इस काम को इन सात आठ वर्षों के बाद पहुंचाना चाहिये था वहां तक यह पहुंचा नहीं है। सारे देश में बहुत से विकास क्षेत्र जारी हो गये है, हमारी आधी से ज्यादा आबादी और गांव इससे ढक गये हैं? लेकिन इसके बावजूद जहां यह योजना पहुंच गयी है और जहां नहीं पहुंची है उन दोनों हिस्सों को देखने से कोई फर्क नहीं मालूम होता। मैं अपने जाती तजरबे की बात आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैं कोई २०-२५ मील तक लगातार उस सीमा पर चला हूं जहां एक तरफ तो कम्युनिटी ब्लाक्स थे और दूसरी तरफ नहीं थे। मैं दोनों तरफ के खेतों को देखता जाता था कि दोनों में क्या फर्क है। क्योंकि आपने पैदावार बढ़ाने पर ही ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है, इसलिये म ने इसी चीज को पकड़ कर देखना शुरू किया। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि मुझे कोई खास फर्क नहीं मालूम हुआ। अगर एक तरफ कोई

[श्री पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

चीज अच्छी थी तब दूसरी तरफ कोई दूसरी चीज अच्छी थी । तो यह मेरे जाती तजरबे की बात है । ऐसी हालत में किसी रिपोर्ट या इवेल्यूएशन आदि के पढ़ने से मेरे दिमाग पर क्या असर हो सकता है, क्योंकि मैंने इन चीजों को अपनी आंखों से देखा है ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता था वह यह है कि इस योजना का जो इतना महत्व बढ़ गया है वह इसलिये कि इसका सम्बन्ध विशेषकर अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने से जोड़ दिया गया है । और अब धीरे-धीरे सारा हिन्दुस्तान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आ जाने वाला है । और चाहे फूड प्रोडक्शन का काम एग्रीकल्चर विभाग से भी सम्बन्ध रखता हो, लेकिन इस तरह के सारे कार्यकर्ताओं को सम्बद्ध करके पैदावार को बढ़ाने का विशेष जिम्मा इस समय इस विभाग का है । अतः हमको देखना चाहिये कि हमारे देश की अन्न की पैदावार कहां तक बढ़ी है । हमारे देश की आज हालत यह है कि विदेशों से मंगाये हुए अन्न के ऊपर हम जिन्दा रह रहे हैं । और उससे हमारी प्राइमेज भी ठिकाने आ रही हैं और भी कारोबार चल रहा है । अभी तो सब ठीक मालूम होता है कोई भी दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हमारी अन्न की पैदावार नही बढ़ती तो हम कब तक बाहर से अन्न मंगा कर अपना काम चला सकते हैं और कैसे देश की और किसानों की प्रगति हो सकती है और कैसे विकास के कार्यों में हमको सफलता मिल सकती है । यह पैदावार बढ़ाने का सबसे बड़ा काम इस विभाग के जिम्मे है अगर जब तक यह काम नहीं होता तब तक हम इस काम में सफल नहीं हो सकते । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये । जब इस दिशा में सफलता मिलेगी तभी समझा जाएगा कि हमारा यह प्रयास कारगर हो रहा है ।

दूसरी बात और मित्रों ने भी कही है सोशल एजुकेशन के बारे में । यह बहुत बड़ा महत्व का कार्य है । शिक्षा का कार्य तो शिक्षा विभाग कर रहा है, खेती की उन्नति का कार्य एग्रीकल्चर विभाग भी कर रहा है, हैल्थ विभाग भी अपना कांट्रीब्यूशन कर रहा है । जितने डिपार्टमेंट हैं वह सब अलग अलग अपना अपना काम कर रहे हैं । लेकिन सोशल ऐजुकेशन का काम ऐसा है जो कि लोगों को कांशस बनाने का काम है, लोगों को कम्युनिटी माइंडेड बनाने का काम है और वह खास तौर से इस विभाग का ही काम है । लेकिन इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है वह हम नहीं जानते । सोशल ऐजुकेशन की क्या परिभाषा है, इसका क्या आइडिया है यह चीज भी अभी ज्यादातर लोगों के दिमाग में साफ नहीं है । हो सकता है कि जो इसके संचालक हैं उनके दिमाग में यह चीज साफ हो लेकिन आम लोगों के दिमाग में जिनकी सहायता से आप इस काम को करना चाहते हैं, यह बात साफ नहीं है, और जब तक उनके दिमाग में यह चीज साफ नहीं हो जाती तब तक आप आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते । इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह एक बड़ा महत्व का काम है और इसमें हमको सबको साथ लेकर चलना है । इसलिए प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिए कि अन्य विभागों के लोग जो कि गांवों में काम करते हैं उन सब को एक साथ लेकर इस दिशा में प्रयास होना चाहिए । अगर इस प्रयास में हम सफल नहीं होते तो हमारी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती और जो आशाएं हमने इस कार्यक्रम से बांध रखी थीं वे विफल हो जाएंगी ।

दूसरा इसका अंग है पंचायत राज का । कुछ प्रदेशों में यह पंचायत राज का काम शुरू हो गया है और कुछ प्रदेश अभी इसमें हिस्सा नहीं ले रहे हैं । लेकिन जहां जहां इस काम को शुरू किया गया है वहां काफी अच्छा काम हुआ है । राजस्थान और आन्ध्र की रिपोर्ट मैं ने पढ़ी है और जो हमारे मित्र देख आए हैं उन्होंने भी बतलाया है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष चीज है,

यानी डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन, इस दिशा में अभी प्रगति बहुत कम हुई है। इसमें जो मुख्य काम है वह विकेन्द्रीकरण का है और उस विषय में हमको लोगों को एजकेट करना है। लेकिन दरअसल विकेन्द्रीकरण हुआ है ऐसा नहीं दिखायी देता। अभी भी बिना ऊपर की मंजूरी के कोई काम नहीं हो सकता। एक आध जगह भी यह देखा गया कि स्थानीय है लोगों ने स्वयं किसी काम के लिए पैसा एकत्र कर लिया लेकिन उस काम के करने के लिए भी ऊपर से मंजूरी आने में सालों लग गए। तो जहां यह हालत हो वहां पर पंचायत को किस तरह डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड कहा जा सकता है। आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह कह सकते हैं कि लोगों को कुछ अधिकार डेलीगेट कर दिए हैं, जो चाहे वे डेलीगेट किए और जो अधिकार नहीं चाहे वे डेलीगेट नहीं किए। दूसरी तरफ तरह-तरह के झगड़े झमेले पंचायतों में बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। उसकी वजह से कम्युनिटी बनाने का आइडिया, कम्युनिटी को एक साथ लेकर चलने का आइडिया हमसे दूर होता जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है, जैसा कि मेरे अन्य मित्रों ने भी कहा है, कि इनका चुनाव इस तरह से हो कि जिसमें फैक्शन और जातिपांति के झगड़े जो चल रहे हैं वह न रहें तो हमको इस दिशा में सफलता मिल सकती है।

एक शब्द मैं अन्त में कोआपरेशन के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। जहां तक कोआपरेशन का सम्बन्ध है, कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की ऐसी बोगी फैला दी गयी है कि उसके कारण जो सरविस कोआपरेटिव्स का काम था उसमें भी प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। उसको भी हम आगे नहीं बढ़ा सके हैं। कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के हल्ले के कारण लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात आ गयी है कि सरकार सारी जमीन ले लेगी और हमारी जमीनें चली जायेंगी। मैं समझता हूं कि अच्छा हो कि हम कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात को छोड़ कर केवल यह कहें कि हम सरविस कोआपरेटिव्स को चलाना चाहते हैं। इस पर हम ध्यान देते तो शायद हम कुछ आगे बढ़ जाते। लेकिन इन सबमें लिपट कर हम सेवा सहकारिता का जो कार्य है और जो कि बड़ा उपयोगी हो सकता था, वह भी हम नहीं कर सके हैं।

मेरा समय हो गया है और मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन एक आध बात जो कि बहुत जरूरी थीं, उनको अगर आप केवल एक मिनट का समय मुझे दे दें तो मैं उनको निवेदन कर दूं।

सभापति महोदय : एक मिनट ले लीजिये।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय: धन्यवाद। मैं एक ही बात और आपसे निवेदन करने वाला था कि विशेषकर जो दिक्कत हमको महसूस होती है वह इस वास्ते होती है कि लोगों को इस प्लान के और योजना के बनाने में हिस्सा लेने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है। यह कहा जाता है कि नीचे से प्लान बन कर आता है और गांवों से प्लान बन कर आया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निजी अनुभव आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। गांवों से प्लान बनने का जो तरीका है वह इस तरह है कि जिले में बैठ कर लोगों ने प्लान बना डाला और जब वह जिला परिषद् में एक जगह पेश हुआ और पता लगाया जाने लगा तो कुछ गांवों के सभापतियों ने कहा कि उनको इस प्लान का कोई पता नहीं है। प्रायः सभी गांव वालों ने कहा कि उनको अपने गांव के प्लान का पता नहीं है। अब प्लान गांव-सभा के सभापति और गांव-सभा की ओर से वहां पहुंचा था लेकिन उनको अपने गांव के प्लान के बारे में पता नहीं था। इस पर अफसरों ने चारों ओर दौड़ धूप करनी शुरू कर दी और कुछ अफसरान जो इस प्लानिंग के थे उन्होंने जल्दी-जल्दी सबसे दस्तखत कराने चाहे कि उनको इसके बारे में मालूम है अर्थात् अपने गांव का प्लान उनको मालूम है। अब सबकों

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

सभापति होते हैं । कुछ से दस्तखत करा लिये और कुछ से दस्तखत नहीं करा पाये । कई महीने इस प्लान की स्वीकृति टलती रही ।

अब अगर ऐसी हालत रहती है और यह पता चले कि खुद गांव वालों को ही अपने गांव के प्लान का कोई पता नहीं है तो ऐसी हालत में गांव वालों की उस प्लान को अमल में लाने में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं हो सकती है । इससे साफ जाहिर है कि गांव वालों को जब अपने गांव के प्लान का पता नहीं रहता तो वह उसमें हिस्सा नहीं ले सकते हैं, दिलचस्पी नहीं ले सकते हैं और जो उसका उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shobha Ram—I would request the hon. Member to try to confine his remarks to ten minutes only.

Shri Sobha Ram (Alwar): I shall try.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, as a matter of fact I was to speak on these Demands.

Mr. Chairman: What difference does it make?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I gave up my chance so that the hon. Member who comes from Rajasthan may be given more time.

Mr. Chairman: We are pressed for time. There are a large number of hon. Members who want to participate in this debate.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You have allowed....

Mr. Chairman: Is there any harm if he could finish in ten minutes?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, Sir. As a matter of fact.....

Mr. Chairman: Is there any particular harm if he could finish in ten minutes?

Shri Shobha Ram: I will try to finish in time.

Mr. Chairman: He may go on.

Shri Shobha Ram: Sir, while discussing the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation I would like to make some observations and suggestions with regard to the panchayati raj which has been introduced in the States of Rajasthan and Andhra and which is being introduced in many of the States of our country.

In the first place, I would like to mention that under the panchayati raj scheme we have treated the block as a unit for integrated area for development. I can very well appreciate this so far as the first stage of development of the block is concerned, because we find that in stage I emphasis on elementary services and small works has been given and it might be treated as a satisfactory unit. But when the block enters into the second stage, there is an increasing demand for more advanced services and amenities and intensive developmental works. Then I think the district should be treated as the suitable unit for developmental purposes.

As soon as the block enters into the second stage there are certain problems which emerge out of it. In the case of social services and facilities—education, medical and veterinary, water supply etc.—the process of expansion and improvement which has been started long ago should be continued and accelerated. Secondly, in the case of roads,—a sizable programme of construction of pucca roads has been demanded by the people and they are willing to contribute towards it also. Again, we find that small cultivators who have not yet been reached in sufficient number also expect that effective assistance should also be given to them by the block staff. Therefore, larger staff and more efficient methods of communications are required for this purpose.

Lastly, I may say that rural electrification and development of cottage and small-scale industries are other fields in which there should be considerable advance in the near future.

On account of these problems which still emerge in those blocks which have entered into the second stage we find that the staff and the resources made available for the blocks are not sufficient to cope with the situation. I think the zila parishad or the district institution which, I may say, under the panchayati raj system will be the only competent institution or authority to cope with this situation if it is, in addition to the powers of inspection and supervision of the works of the panchayat samiti, vested with more administrative powers and given more funds by the State Government.

The second observation which I would like to make in this connection so far as the zila parishad is concerned is that in our State of Rajasthan the Secretary is being appointed by the Government. Co-ordination between the works of the various departments is secured through the District Development Officer who is invariably the Collector and who is also responsible to see that the amount placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samiti is well utilised by the block development officers and their teams are fully playing their role as extension services or extension staff.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to quote from the report of the team on behalf of the Association of voluntary Agencies for Rural Development of which Shri Jaiprakash Babu is the chairman. It has also made that point. I fully agree with the report. The report says:

> "The Pramukh has to discharge all the duties through the Secretary who is an assistant to the Collector and not the Collector himself. This is not only a major lacuna in democratic decentralisation but it also comes in the way of the Pramukh discharging his duties as contemplated by the Act. If the Collector were to function in relation to the Pramukh as the Vikas Adhikari is to function in relation to the Pradhan, the Pramukh would have all scope for work that he needs and would be able to play an important part in moulding the development programme in the district."

The next point which I want to deal with in this connection is this, that the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation at the State level and at the Centre should take into account the fact that there are still certain obstructions and handicaps due to which the panchayati raj or the programme of community development and co-operation is suffering. Since we have adopted democratic decentralisation in our country, such sort of handicaps or obstructions may be manifold. Still, after the lapse of so many years, we have not noticed any significant change in the attitude of the people and many of them still depend upon the Government for resources.

15.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Here I would like to refer to the multiplicity of bureaucracy. The staff at the block level has been so big that many of them have not been entrusted with sufficient work. That is why recently the Rajasthan Government has taken a decision to abolish the posts of social education organisers and panchayat extension officers, both of them were functioning at the block level. So, we have to reduce staff wherever it is superfluous by abolishing posts and utilize them in other spheres of development.

There is one thing which I notice and which many people who have just thought about the problem of democratic decentralisation have to notice, and that is the feeling which denotes that the Government has taken the

[Shri Shobha Ram]

responsibility to give employment to those who are not employed through Five Year Plans. This sort of feeling is rather deadening the local responsibility. It must be appreciated and fully realised that at the local level the problem is the responsibility of the people and we have to see that employment avenues are opened for those people who are not employed.

I may also tell you one thing. The low performance of the services and decreasing labour output are the two most vital issues, so far as the development of the country is concerned, especially the Panchayati Raj which is being introduced is concerned. Therefore, the Ministry at the State and Central level should take that into account. I am sure the Ministry is paying due attention, both at the Central and State level, to see how to remove and remedy these defects which are apparent and visible at the present moment.

Then I would like to say something with regard to the method of election. In the State of Rajasthan, I have noticed that the sarpanch of the gram panchayat is directly elected. If the members of the panchayat move a motion of no-confidence against him and the motion is passed, he is removed. Again, the election takes place and sometimes the same sarpanch again comes in power. He can again be removed by a vote of no-confidence. So, there must be some provision in the Act, so far as the election is concerned, that once a motion of no-confidence is passed against the sarpanch and again he is re-elected, he should not be removed from office again by a vote of no-confidence. Because, it is a bad tendency, to remove him if people still want him. Therefore, it should be avoided.

Secondly, the election of the pradhan of the panchayat samiti requires some change. I find that the *sarpanchs*, of the gram *panchayats* elect the *pradhan*, so far as Rajasthan is concerned. As their number is so very limited, we found only recently that there is no free exercise of voting rights by the sarpanchs. I am rather astonished to find that many malpractices and other methods were adopted by the person who was desirous of getting himself elected as Pradhan. Therefore, with a view to avoid this sort of bad practice in elections, I propose that either the pradhan should be elected on a broad-base basis namely the panchas of all the panchayats of the block area should elect him or the general people should elect him just like the sarpanch of the gram panchayat is elected. At the time of the election of the gram panchayat and sarpanch the election of the pradhan should also take place. Then there would be no duplicity and trouble for the voters and at one time they will be able to elect the sarpanch and the pradhan also. I was rather impressed by the speech of Shri S. K. Dey at Jaipur on this subject. Like the panchayat samiti committees, the co-option of members to the sub-committees of the zilla parishad should invariably be made, because, unless we have such co-option, we will not be able to attract people of experience and special interest at the district level. To me it appears that the term of panchayats and panchayat samitis and zilla parishads should be five years instead of three years.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the most important point, and that is with regard to the evaluation programme of community development. The programme of community development, as we all know, has been organised to attain certain objectives more efficiently than can be done otherwise. The primary purpose of evaluation, therefore, is to find out as to what extent it is doing this and what are the reasons for its success or failure. Since in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh two years are going to be over within a few months, the time has come when we have to evaluate the programme in order to find out the

achievements, weaknesses and the remedial measures to be adopted in this connection. I think in assessing the programme one has to see the result, namely, the impact on the rural economy and the rural society. So far as the impact on the rural economy is concerned, we have to find out the real income and employment in the rural area. We have to see whether the income of the rural people is increasing as a result of the programme and is getting less and less unstable and whether the inequality in the distribution is being reduced and the employment of rural workers is increasing.

So far as the impact on the rural society is concerned, we have to see the growth of community feeling and forward outlook among the rural people. That should be considered as the measure of progress. We should also try to find out and evaluate the interest which the common people are taking in programmes of common concern.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): While speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, one hon. Member, Shri Raghubir Sahai, yesterday stated in this House that a parliamentary committee of the Congress party members visited Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujerat and they have submitted a report. In that report they have stated—Shri Raghubir Sahai also stated that yesterday—that so far as the removal of untouchability in the State of Gujerat is concerned, they were surprised that wherever they went they saw that untouchability has almost been abolished. I come from this particular State and from a Scheduled Caste community. I may say that the statement made by my hon. friend is misleading and does great injustice to the cause of the Scheduled Castes people and great disservice to the nation.

The real position in Gujarat is this. In Gujarat, I think, we are socially crushed, economically we are handicaped and politically we are suppressed. That is the picture. My hon. friend has given a one-sided picture and has misled the House. The real thing in Gujarat is this. An elected member of the Panchayat in Panchmahal District who belonged to the Scheduled Castes was always sitting outside the Panchayat office. When he was persuaded by the Secretary of the Panchayat he sat on the chair in the Panchayat Office. The next day when the caste Hindus came to know that he sat on the chair, he was thrown in the holy fire for that particular offence. This is the state of affairs in Gujarat State.

Many things are said in this House, namely, that this Ministry is building the leadership of the nation. But our experience in Gujarat is this. One member of the Scheduled Castes who is the Extension Officer visited his particular block where the Gram Sevak refused to serve him water. He complained to the Collector and the Block Development Officer. To my great surprise, instead of redressing his grievance the Collector has asked the Harijan Extension Officer as to why action should not be taken against him for approaching him directly for redressing his grievance and not through proper channel. I am surprised to know of this instance in Gujarat.

Yesterday my hon. friend, Shri Oza, said in this House that Gujarat had made much progress in the field of removal of untouchability. But recently I visited his own constituency and saw that in big towns like Gadhra, Surendranagar and Lakhtar the cups for Harijans are kept outside the hotels. This is the work which is being done by the Community Development Ministry, if I am not wrong.

It is said that this Community Development Ministry will be establishing Panchayat Raj. But my experience is that in Panchayat Raj the interests of the Scheduled Castes

[Shri K. U. Parmar]

people are at stake. I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that the interests of the Scheduled Castes people are not at stake.

Further, I would like to say a few things. When the Harijan Week was being observed in Gujarat and the Chief Minister of Gujarat State was observing this ceremony in the particular village which had got the first prize for the removal of untouchability, kerosene was thrown into the wells of the Harijans, their houses were set on fire and they were brutally beaten. Instead of these things when my hon. friend, Shri Raghubir Sahai, says like this, I feel that some other side had been shown to him. He may not be at fault. When all these things are going on and it is said that Gujarat has progressed much in the removal of untouchability, I think that our fate is dark and that a day will come when the Scheduled Castes people will have to fight all these things.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I wish to make it clear that we have mentioned in our report the names of places that we have visited. We have also mentioned the instance of those villages where we found the Sarpanches and the Panches elected were from amongst the Harijan community. From those instances we have derived our conclusions.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I have no time at my disposal to go into each of the instances, but about one village, Nawagaon in Kaira District of Gujarat State, it has been mentioned in the Study Team's report that one Shri Gordhanbhai is very popular and is getting the contribution free of cost. But because it is on the border of my constituency I know that he is known there as the dictator of that village. He is extracting work from the Scheduled Castes people without payment of any wages. His land is cultivated by the farmers without any consideration as if he is the king there. If you want to bring such type of democracy, I am afraid that there will be much discontentment among the people. If the people are suppressed by one man and if it is shown that they are doing great justice to the cause of the Scheduled Castes people.....

Shri Raghubir Sahai: We are holding no brief for him.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): May I bring to the notice of hon. Members that whenever hon. Members go and visit a particular place every arrangement is being made? From that, nobody can presume that everything is all right. That is not the real position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not say that everything is all right.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: We have never said that.

Shri K. U. Parmar: The report is so ambiguous and misleading that any independent man who reads it will come to the conclusion that Gujarat is a heavenly place where the Scheduled Castes people are enjoying all the rights. My hon. friend, Shri Oza, is not here otherwise I would have shown that in the Verawal Taluq of Halar District people are not serving milk to the Scheduled Castes people. The milkmen say, "If we sell milk to the Scheduled Castes people even on payment, our goddess will become angry and there will be calamity for us".

This is the state of affairs in Gujarat which is not creditable to anybody. To those who say that they are the champions of the individual's liberty I would like to appeal that this is not the way. Yesterday my hon. friend said that this is the Gandhian way. But I think that it is not the Gandhian way. So, either he is wrong or Gandhiji was wrong. But I think that Gandhiji was not wrong. So my hon. friend who has submitted such a wrong report may be wrong.

I do not want to go into much detail about this. Recently, our hon. Prime Minister had given a good lecture in the Commonwealth. You know that due to this colour bar South Africa was compelled to walk out of the Commonwealth. But who is there to plead our cause? Who is there to say to India that you have kept the Scheduled Castes people slaves and untouchables? I do not plead for the White South Africans. I also hate that tendency of the colour bar. But here our position is going from bad to worse day by day.

An Hon. Member: It is not like that.

Shri K. U. Parmar: However, I say that whatever be the stand now and whatever be said to the world, it is not correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should at least keep a sense of proportion. There ought not to be a comparison between South Africa and the conditions here. He might say whatever he likes. He is justified in saying that. But he should not make comparisons.

Shri K. U. Parmar: The wearer knows where the shoe pinches.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukottai): On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member within his rights to refer to the Apartheid policy which we are not even dreaming of to follow in our country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not justified. Therefore I have asked him to desist from that.

Shri K. U. Parmar: In theory it is not so. In the books of record it is not so. But in practice our experience is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might express his sentiments, show his feelings or whatever he likes. But I say that to put both things on one level is no comparison. He might continue his speech now.

Shri K. U. Parmar: Anyhow, our position is.....

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Has the hon. Member studied the laws in the Congo and the laws here?

Shri K. U. Parmar: I have said many things about the Community Development programme.

I would now like to say something on co-operation. If we see the Estimates Committee's report, it would be clear to us that 85 per cent of the co-operative societies are working in an unsatisfactory manner. This is what the report of the Estimates Committee says. In spite of that hon. Members here have vouchsafed that our co-operative moment has been successful.

16 hrs.

Here is one case with me in which an hon. lady Member of this House, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi is all in all. That is the Cycle Riksha Pullers' Co-operative Society. This society is existing in Delhi itself. One Mr. Om Prakash Bahadur is the Secretary of this society.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would ask the hon. Member not to plead for any individual cases.

Shri K. U. Parmar: This is not an individual case. Here is a society.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought he was mentioning the name of individuals.

Shri K. U. Parmar: Regarding Shrimati Subhadara Joshi she is a Member of the House and she may be here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was pleading the case of some Secretary.

Shri K. U. Parmar: Here thousands of rupees of poor cycle rickshaw pullers are involved. A man, who was I think selling ice on the road in 1954 has got two bungalows and

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society. This is a very difficult case. If you allow me I have to say many things.

I would like to request you to refer to the *Flame* dated the 9th July 1960, in which the whole case has been given, a conspiracy in which thousands of rupees have been misappropriated. A cycle-rickshaw whose price is only Rs. 320 is given on hire purchase to these poor cycle pullers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would again tell the hon. Member that this is not the place where individual cases can be pleaded. We will not be just able to decide whether it is correct or not. Whatever is given in a paper need not be correct. Without mentioning the individual he might say that there have been certain irregularities.

Shri K. U. Parmar: These poor persons come from Maharashtra, Bengal, and Bihar. They are here pulling the rickshaws. They have paid Rs. 1,200. Inspite of that the rickshaw is not yet in their name. I do not wish to go into details. I would only request the hon. Minister to enquire into this matter and to take the necessary steps.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to move my cut motion questioning the wisdom of the Government of India's policy in regard to co-operative farming. One of our friends has today read out for the benefit of the House the resolution passed by the annual session of the ruling party at Nagpur. It was because that resolution was passed, I had to part company with my hon. friends on the other side of the House.

I would like my hon. friends to read a book published by some of our friends called *Why Ranga resigned*— from the Congress, of course. That gives all the facts. Therefore, I do not wish to go into all the facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one difficulty about the hon. Member's cut motion. Hon. Members were asked to intimate the numbers of the cut motions that they wanted to be treated as moved. The The hon. Member has not done that.

Shri Ranga: I thought it was all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps the hon. Member knows at the time the Demands for Grants of a particular Ministry are taken, the hon. Speaker announces that hon. Members who wish to treat their cut motions as moved should intimate the number of such motions to the Speaker. In this case, I am allowing him to move it as a special case, at this stage.

Shri Ranga: I am sorry for the mistake.

Policy regarding introduction of co-operative farming under the auspices of Government

Shri Ranga: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1." (1298).

So, the Ministers concerned may not be in a position to change that policy. It may not be possible for them to say anything more than justify the policy that has been placed before them not only by the Cabinet but also by the Party as a whole. But I am here to reiterate my dissent from that policy.

Sir, I wish to preface my remarks in regard to this matter by stating once again that I am all in favour of service cooperatives. I have been working for the development of these service cooperatives in my own humble way ever since 1923. It was in 1918, I think, that I received inspiration from some of the ancient venerable cooperators in our country that we should have cooperative societies for credit, for supplies, for sales, for warehousing and storing, in order to

strengthen peasant proprietorship, their ownership of the land, their employment on land, and in order to buttress the economic and social independence that they derive from the ownership and self-cultivation of their land. Ever since I have been working in this movement in an honorary capacity and have been taking steps in bringing into existence not only State level organisations in this country, but also the All-India Co-operative Union. Therefore, let me not be misunderstood as being opposed to the cooperative movement or the idea of cooperation.

Secondly, Sir, I am convinced that most of the things that my hon. friends from the Government side state here as being possible advantages available for the small-holders through cooperative farming can be derived not necessarily through cooperative farming, but through service cooperatives. My hon. friends say that many small holders are not in a position to own bullocks, even one pair, to stand the vicissitudes of the seasons and to raise the necessary capital, to make adequate improvements to develop intensive cultivation and also to effect profitable sales of their produce. All these, I claim, Sir, can be achieved through service cooperatives. This new term has come into vogue only in the last four or five years. Before that we were thinking of multi-purpose cooperatives; long before that we were thinking in terms of organising, loans and sales cooperatives, cooperative warehouses, cooperative sales societies, cooperative land mortgage banks, cooperative credit societies cooperative stores, cooperative milk sales societies, and so on. Their names have been changing, but the purpose for which all these various cooperatives were being organised was a comprehensive one, to serve the kisan, landed and landless, and also other classes of people of the towns in a serviceable manner without in any way jeopardising their freedom, which they have been enjoying for ages through their self-employment in agriculture. There are others also, weavers, for instance, handicraftsmen—all these people number quite a large in our population. Those who own their own land and cultivate them themselves are more than 60 per cent of the agricultural classes, and those who own and cultivate their own lands come to a little more than 50 per cent of our total population. The handicrafts men come to more than 40 millions of people. All these have had a meed of self-employment. My fear is that if and when this co-operative farming comes to be introduced, is made a national campaign and is helped to become a success over the whole of India, to the exclusion, absence and liquidation of the whole of this large class of self-employed peasant proprietors, economic slavery would come to be writ large on the face of India. These people will be losing their freedom, whatever little they are enjoying. And they will all be turned into mere wage labour, only with this little satisfaction that while being wage labour they would also be given the opportunity of being members of these various co-operative farms and once a year they would have an opportunity of voting in their annual meetings and, if any special meetings are held, in those meetings also, and of election as office-bearers.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Is there any element of compulsion in co-operative farming?

An Hon. Member: Indirectly.

Shri Ranga: Have I suggested that? I am coming to that. If and when they do it, the management comes into existence, and the management will have its own way. If my hon. friends, or other friends, were to take the trouble to look into the numerous cases in regard to the management of these co-operatives that are being decided upon at the level of the Ministers and their Registrars, and also in the High Courts, it would become possible for them to realise how in most cases—I am not saying all, but in the majority of

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the cases—the managements are able to assume powers which are beyond democracy; and the ordinary shareholders or members are not really able to assert themselves and exercise and achieve democracy, democratic rights and also obtain democratic benefits from the working of the co-operatives as we have even today.

My hon. friend has already referred to what the Estimates Committee has said. We also know what the Nijalingappa Committee has said, also what Shri V. L. Metha has said. Earlier, there was the Rural Banking Enquiry that was conducted by the Reserve Bank of India too. All these make it very clear that as yet there has not been real free democracy, voluntary democracy in action in most of our co-operative organisations. And they have failed. And to what extent have they succeeded? Up to 15 per cent even in regard to co operative credit societies. (*An Hon. Member*: 11 per cent). The Ministry concerned here and the Ministries at the State level also are now talking of energising and renovating and regenerating . . .

Shri B. S. Murthy: Revitalising.

Shri Ranga: There is no vitality at present, it is all gone. Therefore, they are going to be revitalised, the majority of the co-operatives which are already there. Under these circumstances.....

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: They are revitalising them without knowing what it is.

Shri Ranga: I should have thought it would be the primary duty of this Government as well as the State Governments to give the highest priority, the sole priority indeed in regard to co operation, to the revitalisation of all these existing co-operative and organising many more in those particular sections of co-operative effort, and, in that way, providing more and more of these services in a co-operative manner.

Also, look at the cost of these co-operative services that they have been rendering. I plead guilty for having failed in persuading my fellow co-operators in different parts of the country not to charge so much more than what is being charged to them by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has been good enough, under the advice of the earlier as well as the present Government, to lend money at concessional rates to them. I think it is 2 per cent or 2½ per cent. On the other hand, in U.P. the co-operatives have been charging very much more than 6 per cent to the peasants.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): 9 per cent.

Shri Ranga: And in my State, the old Madras State and the present Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nad, Karnataka and all these States, up to 7 per cent they are charging. Co-operation is costing so much. We wanted to liberate our peasants from the cultches of the money lenders. And this is the way in which co-operatives have turned themselves into the *neo* money lenders.

These are our failures. We should make a supreme effort in order to get over these failures and achieve success in all directions. Indeed, there is plenty of scope for it.

We wanted to have co-operative warehouses. The Estimates Committee has come out with its latest report which was published two days ago, and it says the Government has not been able to fulfil even 30 per cent of the target which they had placed before themselves is building co-operative warehouses and governmental warehouses, at the national level as well as the State level. Then what can we say about the warehouses to be constructed at the village level and at the *mandi* level?

A beginning has yet to be made in most cases. And to the extent it has been made in a few places, it is niggardly.

Then there are the stores. Stores had played a very big role during the last war. But their role was not all happy. They also indulged in black marketing. Even recently, in Andhra—my hon. friends would be able to bear out the truth of what I am saying—a monopoly was given for the distribution of fertilizers to agriculturists through our district co-operative federations. And they indulged in black-marketing. Even in Orissa there was that trouble. They were not expected to export to any other State but at the State level the Co-operative Federation had exported to other areas, including Andhra. There was an enquiry into this matter, and the Enquiry Committee had to say that there was some misunderstanding in the rules and therefore the Secretary and the President could be exonerated, although they did wrong.

Now, all these things are happening. Therefore I suggest it would be wise on the part of the Government to concentrate on the development of co operatives on the service line. That is the first thing. They should improve their working to the extent that there are cooperatives at present. Then they should provide them with the necessary properly-trained persons. And lastly, they should assure them of sufficient credit.

Even today the co-operative credit societies are not able to get enough credit either through the Reserve Bank or their own scheduled banks. It would be a surprise if they are able to get even up to 15 per cent. Indeed, the Reserve Bank of India Enquiry said that they supply only up to 3 per cent. Therefore it is wrong for the Government to launch upon this co-operative farming.

One of my friends was saying that it is the vested interests who are opposed to it. Certainly, if to own land is vested interest, or to cultivate one's own land or to try to find employment in one's own way in an independent manner, to go about one's country as independent kisans with unbending knees, as they used to do before the British Government or as they ought to be helped to do before any government that may come into power in this country, if that is vested interest, certainly I plead guilty of being in possession of that much of vested interest.

My friends ask: after all, what is this agricultural co-operative farming except that it is very much like the old joint family farming? If that is so, why have they introduced this ceiling legislation in order to induce many of these joint families to break up their own holdings to get out of the mischief of this—the ceilings target? It is all self-contradictory. They say it will produce more. Here is the report of the Estimates Committee on the Suratgarh Farm. They say there will be economies. It is one of the biggest farms. What do they say? On establishment alone they spend more than 25 per cent, and their production has gone down, it has not reached anywhere near even half of the target that has been placed before it.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Suratgarh is not a co-operative farm.

Shri Ranga: I thought, and I understood from the Russian experts that a State farm is more efficient than a co-operative farm. Now our own planners are aiming our planning, with the willing consent and enthusiastic support of my friends from the Communist Party, towards progress from joint farms to collective farms and from collective farms to State farms. This is the plan that is there before you. I would request my friends to read the Second Five Year Plan as well as the Third Five Year Plan. As long ago as 1950 here in this House and 1952 in the other House, I had to express my dissent at the various plans, at the various

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ideas and vistas that the Government of India were having before themselves in regard to the fate that is to visit our kisans. My friend says co-operative farm is going to be more effective. I have already told you about the efficiency of other co-operatives, which are charged with much less onerous responsibilities and they have failed and they are failing. You have got to revitalise and renovate them and for that you are going to spend—I don't know how many—several tens of crores of rupees taking into account what the States will be spending and what the Union Government will be spending. Therefore it is height of folly on the part of the Government to ask us to agree to their expenditure to the tune of Rs. 5 crores in organising 320 pilot schemes all over India, one in each district and each one is to cover about 10 villages and 10 to 20 villages also. They are going to experiment this.

If it is such a voluntary scheme, how on earth could you possibly have targets? Once before my hon. friend, Mr. Masani, had asked the Government about these targets. They have not been able to say anything about it. They simply said, 'Oh! targets! We are going to try our best provided the people could co-operate with us'. My friend Mr. Malhotra asked me to co-operate with him and somebody else. He had better ask his own villagers also to co-operate with him. I wish him all good luck, if he were to succeed in his own village in getting the co-operation of some kisans for having a co-operative farm and making it a success and not only that, but to produce more than what the kisan produces.

The Government wants to help the small holders. I don't wish to say anything. But here is a note about conditions in China. It is a statement coming from Hongkong; *'China's food problem'* is the title. What do we find there?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Who is the author?

Shri Ranga: I can give this to my friend afterwards because he is very keen on this. Why should he bother now? I am coming to his other favourite. They thought that they were going to be wiser than Russians. They were not satisfied with more collective farms and State farms. They wanted to have regular Communes. In Russia they had learnt, by 30 or 35 years of bitter experience, that until and unless they were prepared to yield to their communist minded, communist oriented, communist-born kisans themselves some kitchen gardens ranging from half an acre to two acres per family, it would not be possible for them to get proper response from their own kisans in producing more and more. In spite of it, their experience has been so bad in regard to the incentives that they have had to provide that Mr. Malenkov's efforts failed and then Mr. Khrushchev had to come and he had also to go on urging his own people to give more and more incentives to their own kisans to produce more and more.

What is the position in that country now? More than half of the cattle are owned by the kisans by themselves, although at one time they were not allowed to own anything at all. They are also allowed to own their own pigs, chicken and various other smaller things also. So many other things are being produced in their own kitchen gardens.

But the Chinese did not want to utilise the hard-earned experience of Russia. So they dismissed everything. Then they have found themselves face to face with a terrible famine in the country. I don't mean to say that the whole of the famine can be put to the discredit of their collectivisation or their communisation; but quite a large part of their failure must be responsible for their disastrous experiments, disastrous

manner, callous manner and inhuman manner in which they have dealt with crores and crores of their own peasants. Now they are going about like us begging for foodgrains from all parts of the world. What did they do in their own country? They are yielding once again to ownership to their own kisans so far as kitchen gardens are concerned. What is the position of agriculturist here in our own country? Even among those people who own their own lands, nearly fifty per cent or more than fifty per cent of them own less than 10 acres, and more than forty per cent of them own less than five acres; in fact, the percentage may be even more. Now, where is the harm in allowing these people to own their land? It is said that they do not own bullock; that is what my hon. friend may say. I say that you have a co-operative for that purpose. They are not able to produce new machines. Have a co-operative for that. There, they had it for machine tractor stations, but here you have a for ploughs only. Why do you not do it? Here is this unwise government which does not do anything on these lines. The other day, the Prime Minister had announced that some new plough had been discovered or had been fashioned. A question was put here the other day about it, and Government were still to get us all the details of this new plough. Therefore, Government is failing on every count; and at the same time, it wants to interfere with these poor people. What harm did they do? It is said, 'Oh! they are not producing enough'. Are they not producing now? They have increased the production of foodgrains from 60 million tons to about 100 million tons. My hon. friend the Prime Minister said some time ago that Rs. 800 crores had been spent on the so-called agricultural development, and he did not know where it went. That is the story from the Government's side, because of their mismanagement and wastage. On the other hand, our own *kisans*, these small people, can indulge in, and carry on, intensive cultivation through their own efforts, through their own self-reliance and through their own enterprise and initiative and industry, without any incentives from this Government. And they have produced about 100 million tons. Of course, this year has been a good year, but that is not due to this Government or their efforts through the Ministry of Agriculture, but it is due to God's good grace that there were good rains, and, therefore, there was this increased production.

There is nothing wrong with our *kisans*. You help them in every possible manner, and they will be able to produce as much as you want, in order to make our country self-reliant. You help them in every possible way. One of the ways is by not indulging in inflation; the other is by stabilising agricultural prices; the third one is by assuring them of equal treatment along with the city people, and the fourth one is by preventing them from being exploited not only by the merchants, Government, money-lenders and the bankers and all those people but also by those people who have got the political pull in order to go on demanding unilateral reduction of agricultural prices to the detriment of the agriculturists and the agricultural production without any consideration whatsoever to the general level of prices.

In conclusion, my warning to Government is that it is best for them to utilise this one year that they have got before the next elections to tell the people, 'We are not opposed to the peasant proprietorship or their self-employment; we are not opposed to small holders; we are, on the other hand prepared to place these hundred million acres which are still in the possession of Government to be distributed among the landless people, and we want that more and more of these landless people should become land-owners in their own right and become self-employed persons in their own right; and we are not going to condemn them to mere wage-

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earnership in these co-operative farms'.

I have nothing more to say except this that this Government says that they are giving this assurance, namely:

> "They will retain the autonomy of their family and the kitchen.".

This Government wants to do only that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What is the page from which the hon. Member is reading?

Shri Ranga: I am reading from the last sentence of paragraph 3 of Item No. 2 in the pamphlet on 'Co-operative Farming'. They say there:

> 'Even though the members work together they retain the autonomy of their family and the kitchen.'.

It is for the voters of this country to decide for themselves whether they would be satisfied with merely this little bit of freedom and they would give the right to Government to deprive them of their freedom to own their land, cultivate their own land and achieve whatever little meed of economic independence they can get through self-employment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From now onwards, I shall not be able to give more than ten minutes to each Member. Now, Shri S. A. Mehdi.

Shri S. A. Mehdi (Rampur): I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. In spite of the speeches made by certain Members in the Opposi ion, I am quite sure in my mind that the work of this Ministry has been of the greatest magnitude and the work that they have done during the last year and the previous few years has been of the greatest importance. I am afraid I cannot appreciate either the tone or the language of certain Members in criticising the Ministry, because that only shows a lack of appreciation or understanding of the Ministry's work and of the conditions under which they have been working. I am quite sure that if they had had any share of the responsibility of which this Ministry has been carrying on, they would not have said those things in the terms. It is very easy to take out a few sentences from the report or a few facts from here and there and start criticising the Ministry, but it is quite another thing to go out and face difficulties and hardships and try to carry out a programme of this nature in a big country like ours with all these millions of people in these vast areas in all these under-deveoped conditions and in the circumstances in which this Ministry is trying to work.

First of all, the basic structure of this Ministry has to be understood. The first appreciation should be of the scope and responsibility of this Ministry on whose Demands for Grants we are speaking today. It is quite clear that the responsibility of this Ministry is to give large funds to the Ministries in the States to carry out their different programmes according to the policies laid down by the Central Ministry here. Therefore, the question of execution and other things does not come in here. It lies within the scope of the Ministries in the different States to do what they have to do in the blocks and in the various villages.

At the same time, the impact of this programme which is now being felt after five years or ten years of the progress of this programme slowly can be seen from the awakening and the consciousness that is spreading among the people in the villages. Of course, the credit for this goes to

several factors. But it is basically the efforts of this Ministry and the institutions that this Ministry is trying to establish among the village people which are responsible for all this awakening among the village people.

For instance, just to take one item, take the case of the establishment of the panchayats. It is not an easy thing. The establishment of the blocks themselves, and especially about five thousand blocks in all parts of Indian, covering the whole of the Indian population in the Indian villages is such a difficult job, and yet, the task has very well been accomplished by this Ministry, and by 1963, it will cover the whole of the rural area under these blocks.

If we see the achievements of this Ministry which are described in the reports, we find that most of these achievements and most of these works do not come within the direct responsibility of this Ministry. This Ministry and the institutions that it has set up are mainly responsible for co-ordinating the activities and funds of the other Ministries, as, for instance, agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation and so on; the funds and the activities of these various Ministries are co-ordinated at the village level or the block level by the institutions under this Ministry. In these circumstances it is actually the lack of funds or the lack of trained personnel and lack of such things, which is responsible for the slowness of the results of the efforts which this Ministry is making.

It is due to the vast scope and magnitude of work and the lack of facilities. I would say that this programme should be extended according to the capacity of supply in these areas. It is no use training people and making them conscious of certain necessities and demands without the means or facilities to supply them with the materials required. For instance, in the sphere of agriculture, the programme teaches the village people to utilise so many things. At the same time, necessity requires a certain amount of production, a certain amount of material, which is not readily available. Difficulties come in spite of all the training and the available facilities. It sometimes become difficult to utilise all that training.

In this connection, the programme to decentralise the responsibility through panchayats is one way of giving responsibility to the local people themselves. But it will facilitate matters if the villages are also opened up to production centres by communication facilities so that the cities and townships would supply them with the necessary requirements; this is apart from the block centres. Otherwise, it will mean teaching hungry people table manners without providing them any food. The training, necessary staff, equipment facilities and amenities that are being provided under the programme would mean very little if arrangements for the supply of materials which are required to carry on these things are not made.

I would say that after at least one more Plan, we shall be in a position to really see the impact of this programme on the village people. By then the supply position of these materials would have improved and the village people, would, by the establishment of responsible institutions like the panchayats, co-operatives and so on, be in a position to fully utilise, to their maximum capacity, the benefits of this programme. I am quite sure that the village people would in a few years appreciate the magnificent work that has been done, and is being carried out by this Ministry.

Shri Bahadur Singh (Ludhiana-Reserved Sch. Castes): The main objectives of the community development programme are:—to bring about a social and economic transformation and development of the community as a whole, participation of the people in planning and execution of rural

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schemes, and co-ordination and integration of various schemes,social, educational and economic, at the village level.

I feel that this is the most important work in the development of a community, living in a village, and as such, by and by as the development goes on, it will develop the whole country. I must say that the Ministry, under the wise guidance of the hon. Minister and the experience of the high officials of the Ministry have done very remarkable work. Such an important work and such a difficult work, which has been assigned to them, I feel, has been done in a very good way. But, I do not say that whatever they have done is good, or nothing more is to be done. I feel that this programme is a continuous one which must go on; and it will go on for a long period. But, they have done a good work and, I think, they will do much more in future. That is why they appointed a few evaluation committees and re-evaluation committees to find out the work which has been done, and the mistakes which have been committed at various places and to remove those mistakes and to do the work in a better way.

Sir, I feel that in the beginning people gave a lot of response to this work and the initiative come from the people. There was a lot of enthusiasm amongst them and the work done at that stage was very good. But later on, I am sorry to say, that that enthusiasm and that initiative amongst the people slackened. And I feel that something should be done to revive that enthusiasm, that initiative amongst the people. My feeling is that the people from the Government side, the officials, such as the BDOs and the village level workers who come across the people in implementing the schemes should be trained in such a way that they can enthuse the people and make the people feel that this programme is their own programme. The people probably feel that this is the work of the Government and they have nothing to do with it. That impression should be removed. Unless the people fel that this is their own programme and they participate actively in this programme, the work will not proceed. The training given to these officials should be such and the officials should approach the people in such a way, that they take the people into confidence and make them feel that this is their own programme.

The other point that I want to make out is about the weaker sections of the society, such as, the scheduled castes, backward people, the women and the other such people that they have not benefited much by this programme. In the beginning, the people belonging to the higher status got all the advantages from this programme and these weaker sections of the society were ignored. If the progress is to go on like this, then, I am afraid, it will not be the development of the society or the community, but the development of a part of the community. For that, I feel, some small-scale industries, cottage industries and village industries, some such things, should be developed on an intensive basis. Though in the beginning more emphasis was placed on the development of agriculture, which was necessary—I do not say that it should be ignored—yet industries must also be developed so that the people belonging to these poor classes get some benefit

There is another point about the consolidation work that has been done in various States. It is a very good thing. I do not grudge that. But, there is another disadvantage which has cropped up because of this consolidation. In the villages these poor people, under-employed ones, used to work on daily wages at certain places. They used to keep some animals and get some free fodder from the fields of the farmers and sell them. In this way they used to make their both ends.

But, after consolidation these people come to do these things, and they

could not get the wages so that they could pull on properly. I do not know if anything has been done for these people in the villages. My feeling and my experience is that these people have been totally ignored. They belong to the depressed classes, especially the Scheduled Castes.

As far as land reforms are concerned, they could not be done in the proper way in the various States because of the vested interests. They did not allow the various Governments to go ahead with the real type of land reforms. It took so much time, that by the time they came out with some kind of legislation, the lands were distributed in such a way by the land owners amongst their relations that the landless people could not be benefited in the proper way. So I feel that the landless people who could not get the lands—and amongst them are people from the poorer classes—should be given some other advantages; some other work should be given to them so that they can get benefits.

As regard agariculture—this has been emphasised by the Planning Commission also at various stages—I want to say that in the blocks or in the districts, Government should have experts on animal husbandry, farm management, agronomy, horticulture etc so that development of agriculture could be a balanced one. A farm plan based on farm resources should be developed to find out the various combinations such as crop, livestock, dairy, poultry, fruits, vegetable and flowers.

I want to give an instance. In Japan they have made remarkable progress.

An hon. Member: What about India?

Shri Bahadur Singh: You will see them very soon. The thing is you will have to turn your mind.

In Japan, I was surprised at the rate of progress of farm and family life through the adoption of improved farm planning worked out by their Extension and Development Bureau. Each Perfecture in Japan has a team of farm management specialists, agronomists, home economist, Animal Husbandry specialists, and subject-matter specialist. If the Community Development Ministry also gives some consideration to this point, it will help in the development of agriculture to a great extent.

As regards panchayats, I can say proudly that my State, Punjab is probably the only State where the largest number of women have been elected to the panchayats; or they have been co-opted. There are women sarpanches in the State. (*Interruption*). I think that is the largest number in the whole country.

As regards co-operative societies, an hon. Member made some criticism about Punjab. I do not say that all co-operative societies in Punjab are good. But I can say that a large number of them are good. There can be bad societies because there are bad people also living in the country. So we cannot ignore them. But a large number of Societies are good and are wroking quite well. (*Interruption*).

The other point which was raised was about M.L.As. and M.Ps, whether they should be taken in the Zila Parishads or in the samitis There are 5 M.L.As. in Punjab who contested the panchayat elections and lost.

An hon. Member: They seem to be dissidents.

Shri Bahadur Singh: There are 14 M.L.As. who got elected But, later on if you put some of the defeated M.L.As. on some committees as associate members or as sarpanches, it will not be good because these people have been defected at the polls. I think if these members are to be co-opted they should not be allowed to become members by election, but only as advisers to give some sort of advice.

With these few words I suport the Demands of this Ministry.

Shri U. L. Patil (Dhulia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. The report on the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation records the working of the co-operative movement and notes that there has been substantial progress. It describes that the number of cooperative societies of various kinds has risen from 2.58 lakhs to 2,84 lakhs; of them, agricultural credit societies are 1.83 lakhs and they cover 11.9 million of membership, and that credit supplies have been extended to the tune of Rs. 125 crores.

I quite appreciate this quantitative progress of the co-operative movement in the country. But what about the qualitative progress of this particular movement? The classification of the various co-operative societies will indicate that hardly 11 per cent are in A class. There is an equal number in B class; whereas in C class we find 54 per cent and 11 per cent in D class. The rest have been audited but have remained unclassified. The method of classification is not uniform throughout the country. The Estimates Committee was right in stating in its report that this sort of classification also means that some societies or a number of them that are put in C class are likely to be bad and that they are likely to fall under D class societies. Taking an overall picture, the Estimates Committee notes that it was distressed to find the way in which these co-operative societies have worked. This is, the working of the primary societies. It is thought that all these primary societies are to be brought on a pattern with the so-called service co-operative societies.

I quite appreciate the idea of service co-operatives insofar as they have been able to form prelude to joint co-operative societies. I submit a few remarks for the attention of the hon. Minister about Better farming societies. Better farming societies were in existence before the idea of service co-operatives came into being. The report is silent on this particular feature, though the report mentions that for the year 1961-62 Better farming and tenant farming societies are to be excluded from co-operative farming societies. It means really that there were Better farming societies. The report does not give a clear idea regarding the better farming societies What has been the attitude of the Government so far as Better farming societies are concerned? As a matter of fact, if the co-operative movement is to be taken advantage of for the increase in production and to give an incentive to rise in agricultural production in the country, then, Better farming alone is the right type of scheme that has got to be adopted, and that has got to be revitalised if at all the question of revitalisation comes.

The attitude of the various State Governments regarding these joint farming societies is of a curious nature. For example, in my State, Maharashtra, they have said that these Better farming societies will not be registered nowadays. Why? The explanation that has been given is that these service co-operatives are to serve the needs of the farmers to that extent, and they can also carry on the work done by the Better farming societies. What has been done with regard to the service co-operatives? The co-operative movement itself has to come forward to help the weaker sections of society. If we take this view-point before us and examine the working of service co-operatives, you will find that they are doing some good job, namely, of supplying fertilisers and better or improved seeds to agriculturists. But what about the weaker agriculturists? Apart from the supply of fertilisers and seeds, they are not carrying on any other further activities. For example, what is needed is that the implements are also to be supplied by Better farming societies or the service co-operatives. I have the experience as a director of a central co-operative bank. I found that during the last three years, despite my persuasion, these service co-operatives are not in a position or have no mind to supply implements to

agriculturists. On the contrary, they would like to give help for purchasing sugar, cloth, etc. and distribute them. They would like to do some other business, but they would not like to help the farmer. These service co-operative societies do not come to the help of the needy agriculturists, especially smaller agriculturists in regard to their needs of implements, bullocks, etc. All these things have got to be supplied through the service co-operatives. They are not doing the job. The Government are not in a mood to revitalise better farming societies; they are to be liquidated and converted into service co-operatives. So far the working of these service co-operatives is not good. They have not been revitalised, as has been said. My submission is that Better farming societies should be revitalised.

We should not enter into a controversy regarding joint farming. I entirely agree with Shri Ranga, so far as the question of production is concerned. My friend, Shri Malhotra, asked what has been the experience regarding joint farming so far as production is concerned. My experience in my own district is not good. 14 collective and joint farming societies are run in my district for the last nine years. I have examined the figures and checked them from the Assistant Registrar's office. I can challenge that throughout these nine years, the production per acre of these co-operative societies was not more than Rs. 23, whereas by way of subsidy and loan, they took advantage to the extent of Rs. 24 per acre. They were not able to produce even to the extent of Rs. 50 per acre. As a matter of fact, in Maharashtra, whatever joint farming societies are functioning there—their number is not small; it is more than 400—we find that the pre-acre production of these joint farming societies hardly touches Rs 30. Is that the production that we should expect from joint farming societies? In the last nine years, whatever help these joint farming societies wanted, that has been given. Not only that; sufficient quantities of subsidy have also been extended to them. The supply of fertilisers to them was quicker than in the case of agriculturists. Whatever help these societies wanted, that was extended to them, but despite all that, there was no rise in production.

Apart from production, if at all joint farming is to succeed, it will succeed only provided we have extension with regard to some cottage industries and village industries. If you bring joint farming without any provision regardig unemployment that will result from the bringing in of joint farming, the trouble will be, more of unemployment would be there. The position is quite clear. Suppose there are 20 farmers who pool their land to the tune of 200 acres. If their land is pooled, so far as joint farming is concerned, there would not be need for 20 agriculturists; 15 agriculturists can look after the work efficiently and economically. What about the remaining 5 agriculturists Therefore, my submission is if you bring in joint farming without any extension so far as cottage industries and village industries are concerned, it will open the way for the unemployment problem on a bigger scale.

So far as unemployment and under-employment in the rural sector is concerned, this Ministry has not even cared to take note of it. It has not brought any estimates regarding that part of it. We do not know what sort of under-employment or unemployment is there in the rural sector. I can say, it is more than 5 crores. What is this Ministry doing regarding that? There are no estimates and no provision. All that it has done is it has given a five-point programme, which I would not repeat. But I would ask one question. What is the definite programme that this Ministry would like to have to drive away unemployment and under-employment from the rural sector? It has done nothing so far.

17 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about the Farmers' Bank. I would

[Shri U. L. Patil]

not have referred to this question, but it was brought in during the Question Hour only last month. The hon. Minister of Community Development and Co-operation opposed the idea of formation of Farmers' Bank. I fail to understand why there should be any opposition. Not only that, if I remember aright, it was said that the very registration of this particular, Farmers' Bank was to be enquired into. The credit facilities extended to the agriculturists by the Government so far fall short, fall very much short of their actual needs. It is said that only 15 per cent of the credit facilities has been given by co-operatives and banks. Therefore, I fail to understand why there should be any opposition to the formation of a bank. It does not matter if it is to extend credit facilities to any class of farmers. Why should there be any opposition?

This is all, Sir, that I have to submit.

श्री नरसेव स्नातक (अलीगढ़-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी इस कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ऐंड कोआपरेशन मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर जो वाद विवाद चल रहा है उसमें हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उपयोगी सुझाव भी दिये हैं और कुछ ने इसकी काफी आलोचना भी की है । यह मंत्रालय ऐसा है जिसका कि भारतवर्ष से और हमारी सरकार के बहुत से विभागों और मंत्रालयों से सम्बन्ध रहता है । मैं समझता हूं कि शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि और संचार आदि मंत्रालय इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं ।

आप जानते हैं कि एक ब्लाक के ऊपर प्रतिवर्ष १२ लाख रुपया खर्चा होता है परन्तु उस १२ लाख में से ३ लाख रुपया सरकारी कर्मचारियों और दूसरे कर्मचारियों पर खर्च हो जाता है । इस तरह से सिर्फ ९ लाख रुपया बचता है जो कि एक ब्लाक के ऊपर खर्च होता है । यदि शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि आदि मंत्रालय इसको सहयोग न दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी प्रगति उतनी नहीं हो सकेगी जितनी कि आज आवश्यकता है ।

इस समय हमारे देश में असंख्य व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के हैं जो कि स्वराज्य के सच्चे अर्थ को और उसके महत्व को नहीं समझ रहे हैं । हमारे गांवों में रहने वाले लोग जिनकी कि तादाद देश की कुल आबादी की ८० प्रतिशत है अर्थात् ८० फीसदी हमारे देशवासी गांवों में बसते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि यह स्वराज्य बड़े बड़े शहरों, नगरों और कस्बों तक ही पहुंचा है । हम तक यह स्वराज्य अभी तक नहीं पहुंच रहा है । कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का यह एक ऐसा विभाग है जिसके कि द्वारा हमारी सरकार गांवों तक स्वराज्य पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है । पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इस दिशा में प्रयत्न भी हुए हैं । आप जानते हैं कि कृषि को सबसे ज्यादा महत्व इस विभाग ने दिया है और यह ठीक भी है क्योंकि हमारे देश को अन्न की आवश्यकता है । हालांकि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन अन्न की समस्या अभी तक हल नहीं हो सकी है । इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जात है कि इस विभाग द्वारा हम अपने देश में अधिक से अधिक कृषि उत्पादन की दिशा में प्रयत्न करें । इस वक्त हमारे देश में बहुत सा अन्न दूसरे देशों से आता है और उसके मंगाने में हमारा बहुत पैसा व्यय हो रहा है । इस मंत्रालय द्वारा इस दिशा में प्रयत्न भी हो रहे हैं ।

माननीय रंगा जी और कुछ दूसरे लोगों ने कहा है कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग द्वारा कृषि के अन्दर अच्छे तरीके से उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है । लेकिन मैं उनसे इस बारे में सहमत नहीं हूं और मेरा तो यही कहना है कि इस देश को यदि उन्नति की ओर ले जाना है तो कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के द्वारा ही कृषि के क्षेत्र में उन्नति हो सकती है । इस तरह यह देश कृषि के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर भी बन सकता है ।

कुछ लोगों ने यहां तक भी शिकायत की कि इस मंत्रालय ने अछूतों के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं किया । हमारे विरोधी दल के एक भाई ने बतलाया है कि छुआछूत हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा है और उन्होंने इसके लिए एक आध स्थान का उदाहरण भी दिया । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस विभाग के द्वारा छुआछूत का प्रचार और ज्यादा हुआ है । मेरा उनसे कहना है कि इस तरह का आम आक्षेप लगाना दुरुस्त न होगा । इस तरह का अवांछनीय व्यवहार कहीं किसी एक खास स्थान पर हुआ होगा अथवा कोई एक आध घटना हो सकती है जहां पर कि किसी के साथ इस किस्म का दुर्व्यवहार हुआ होगा परन्तु सब जगह ऐसा नहीं है ।

इस समय इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो पंचायत राज्य कायम किया जा रहा है वह केवल ५ प्रांतों में ही कायम किया जा रहा है । आंध्र, गुजरात, मद्रास, मैसूर, असम, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान, इन ५–७ प्रांतों के अंदर ही पंचायत राज्य की स्थापना हुई है । मेरा मंत्रालय से यह कहना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश जो कि एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है वहां इस प्रकार की पंचायत राज की स्थापना क्यों नहीं हुई है जब कि इसके द्वारा हमारे उन लाखों और करोड़ों व्यक्तियों को लाभ हो रहा है । इस पंचायत राज के द्वारा लोगों ने काफी प्रगति की है । देखने में आता है कि ग्रामों के अन्दर जागृति प्रारम्भ हो गई है । शहरों और कस्बों में तो अंग्रेजी राज्य में भी जागृति थी और स्वराज्य होने के बाद भी शहरों और कस्बों में काफी प्रगति हुई है परन्तु गांवों में जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं हुई । यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पंचायत राज के द्वारा गांवों में कुछ प्रगति दिखाई देनी चाहिये थी । अब कुछ २ प्रगति प्रारम्भ हुई है । सड़कें वहां पर बन रही हैं । कुछ शिक्षा का भी विस्तार और प्रचार हुआ है । स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी लोगों के अंदर भावना पैदा हुई है और लोग अपने स्वास्थ्य को ठीक कर रहे हैं । इसी तरह से दूसरी ओर जो विकास की चीजें हैं वे भी हमारे गांवों के अन्दर प्रगति कर रही हैं । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उन गांवों में जहां कि हमारे देश की ८० फीसदी ग्रामीण जनता बसती है, विकास कार्यों के द्वारा हमारे देश को उन्नतिशील बनाने का जो प्रयत्न यह मंत्रालय कर रहा है उसके लिए वास्तव में वह हमारे धन्यवाद का पात्र है । परन्तु मेरा मंत्रालय से यह कहना है कि केवल कृषि द्वारा ही अर्थात् खाद्य समस्या हल करके हम अपनी ग्रामीण जनता का स्तर ऊंचा कर लेंगे और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सम्हल जायगी, सो ऐसी बात नहीं है, केवल कृषि के द्वारा ही नहीं अपितु कुछ उद्योग धंधों का भी उसमें समावेश होना चाहिए उनका भी विकास होना चाहिए । इन ग्रामीण बस्तियों में कृषि औजारों का निर्माण, औजार मरम्मत करने वाले कारखाने, सामुदायिक सुविधा केन्द्र, फल और तरकारियों का संरक्षण, मक्खन बनाना, बिजली के छोटे छोटे पुर्जे बनाना, अनाज कुटाई, रस्सी और रेशा काम, बिस्कुट और मिठाई आदि बनाना, तार के सामान, नट, बोल्ट और ताले बनाना, तेल पेरना, धान कुटाई, कपास ओटना आदि छोटे छोटे कुटीर उद्योग शुरू करने चाहिएं । उनका भी हमारे उन गांवों में यदि प्रवेश हो जाय और इस दिशा में प्रयत्न हो तो मेरा अपना यह अनुमान है कि जैसा हम चाहते हैं और हमारी सरकार भी चाहती है कि देश उन्नति करे, वह उन्नति हो सकेगी । इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि कृषि के साथ साथ इन उद्योग धंधों का भी समावेश करना होगा ।

मेरे कुछ साथियों ने यह कहा है कि हमारे अफसर साहबान या जो पंचायत में काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जा रही तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह ट्रेनिंग का दिया जाना अत्यावश्यक है चाहे वे छोटे कर्मचारी हों और चाहे वे बड़े कर्मचारी हों । मेरा तो यहां तक कहना है कि जो लेजिस्लेटर्स हैं जो हमारी असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

साहबान हैं वे भी सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं में भाग लें। जो ट्रेनिंग हमारे अफसरों को और सहायक ग्राम कार्यकर्त्ताओं को दी जाती है वही ट्रेनिंग उनको भी मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि वे अच्छे तरीके से काम कर सकें।

हमारे कुछ साथियों ने यह भी कहा कि हमारे विकास खंडों में पैसे का दुरुपयोग भी हो रहा है और कुछ भ्रष्टाचार भी चल रहा है और इसके लिए उन्होंने उदाहरण दिया कि जीपें आदि जो सरकारी अफसरों को प्रोवाइड की गई हैं वे जीप कारें बेकार हैं क्योंकि गांवों में सड़कें नहीं हैं और बगैर सड़कों के यह जीपें चल नहीं सकती हैं। उन्होंने बजाय जीप के साइकिल और घोड़ा देने के बारे में कहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह ठीक है कि जीप आदि का कहीं कहीं दुरुपयोग भी होता है लेकिन बहुत से स्थान ऐसे भी हैं जहां कि उसका सदुपयोग भी हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जल्दी और अच्छा काम करने के लिए हमें उनको तेजगामी यान उपलब्ध करने चाहियें। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस का विरोध किया है कि उनको जीप्स इत्यादि न दी जायं, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस साधन का उपयोग करना उनके लिए अति-आवश्यक है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इस विभाग के द्वारा कुछ भी उन्नति के कार्य नहीं किए गए हैं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक: दो मिनट में खत्म किए देता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: दो मिनट नहीं, एक मिनट भी नहीं मिल सकता है।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक: पांच सात मिनट ही तो मैं बोला हूं। मैं अभी खत्म कर रहा हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: दस मिनट माननीय सदस्य ले चुके हैं।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक: १९५२ में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू होने से ३० जून १९६० तक लोगों ने इस कार्यक्रम में ९० करोड़ ६० लाख रुपया और सरकार ने १ अरब ९० करोड़ ९० लाख रुपया लगाया।

अक्तूबर १९५९ से अब तक ३२ लाख से अधिक गांव वालों को ट्रेनिंग दी गई और ७२ हजार ग्राम सहायक शिविर लगाये गये। इसके अलावा १ लाख ६० हजार युवक समाज और किसान संघ बनाये गये। इनके २० लाख से अधिक सदस्य हैं। शिक्षा प्रसार के लिए भी बहुत काम किया गया है। इस समय देश में १ लाख ६२ हजार साक्षरता केन्द्र और ७५ हजार पुस्तकालय और वाचनालय हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य का समय खतम हो गया है। श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि इतने थोड़े समय में भारतवर्ष के गांवों की दुःख-भरी कहानी किस तरह से आपके सामने उपस्थित करूं। वे लोग जो सामुदायिक विकास योजना या गांवों के उत्थान में यकीन रखते हैं, आस्था और विश्वास रखते हैं, आज करीब-करीब उन सभी के मुंह बन्द हैं। गांव क्या चाहते हैं? गांव दो ही बातें चाहते हैं, उजला मन और मैला हाथ। आज उनके हाथ मैले हैं जो श्रम में विश्वास रखते हैं। जिन लोगों का मन उजला है और हाथ मैले हैं, उन्हीं के विकास के लिए, उन्हीं की तरक्की के लिए हमें कुछ करना है। शहर क्या हैं? शहर शोषण के प्रतीक

हैं । गांव क्या हैं ? गांव श्रम के प्रतीक हैं । जो श्रम के प्रतीक हैं आज वे मुरझाये हुए हैं और जो शोषण के प्रतीक हैं वे बिल्कुल नई दुलहन की तरह से सजते चले जा रहे हैं ।

अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना को इस मुल्क में किस तरह से सफल और कामयाब बनाया जाए । यही बड़ा सवाल इस सदन के सामने और सारे मुल्क के सामने आज उपस्थित है और इसी पर हमें विचार करना है ।

सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा के कार्यक्रम के अनुदानों की मांगों पर विचार करने के पूर्व हमें परतन्त्र भारत का, जब भारत गुलाम था, उन दिनों पर भी कुछ विचार करना होगा और ऐसे समय की याद करनी होगी जब हमारा देश परतन्त्रता की कड़ी कड़ियों में जुकड़ा हुआ था । उन दिनों हम गुलामी की जंजीरों को तोड़ कर स्वतंत्रता के सुख और राष्ट्र के उज्जवल भविष्य की सुखमय कल्पना कर रहे थे । हमारे प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ और उस को स्वतन्त्र हुए तेरह वर्ष होने जा रहे हैं । इन तेरह वर्षों में देश की जनता ने अपने स्वप्नों को साकार करने के लिये, उन को पूरा करने के लिये अनवरत परिश्रम और सतत् साधना की है । स्वतन्त्रता के बाद शहर शहर और गांव गांव में जो उमंग, उत्साह, आशा और आकांक्षा का सागर उमड़ा था, वह सब डूब गया, वह सूख गया और समस्त स्वप्न पूरे होने के बजाय चूर चूर हो गये, सारी की सारी आशायें निराशा में बदल गई । जनता जिस आर्थिक, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक चेतना और उत्थान की आशा और अपेक्षा करती थी वह सब दुःख और दरिद्रता, निराशा और ना-उम्मीदी में बदल गई है । जनता के स्वप्न साकार होने के बजाय धूमिल हुए हैं और टूक टूक हो गये हैं ।

आखिर यह कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट या यह सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम और यह नियोजन क्यों हो रहा है ? यह इसीलिये तो हो रहा है कि गांवों में जो बेकारी व्याप्त है, वह दूर हो, उन का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठे । और जो लोग भूखे हैं, उन को रोटी मिले । इन तीन चार बातों पर हम गौर करेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि हमें कहां तक सफलता मिली है, कहां तक कामयाबी हासिल हुई । नियोजक अर्थशास्त्र के द्वारा तथा सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के द्वारा हमारा उद्देश्य यही हो सकता है कि देश में व्याप्त असमानता को हम घटायें, खुशहाली और भाईचारा बढ़ायें, ग्रामीण भारत की बेकारी को दूर करें और साथ ही साथ बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो, लोगों को काम मिले, ग्रामीण जनता का आर्थिक तस्तर ऊंचा हो, समाज में उसे सम्मान प्राप्त हो और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आमदनी, पर-कैपिटा इनकम बढ़े । इन कामों को पूरा करने के लिये सामुदायिक विकास योजना या कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन भारत सरकार ने इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये क्या कुछ किया है, यह बड़ा सवाल है जिस का उत्तर आज हमें यहां पर प्राप्त होना है ।

शासन ने किन्हीं उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिये सामुदायिक विकास कार्य-क्रम और राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा की हमारे देश में स्थापना की है । हमारे देश में कुल ५ लाख ५८ हजार ग्रामों की संख्या है । देश की कुल आबादी का ८२ प्रतिशत भाग ग्रामों में या देहातों में बस्ता है । हमारे देश में शहरी आबादी १८ प्रतिशत है । अभी जो जनगणना हुई है, उस के अनुसार भारत की कुल ग्रामीण आबादी ३६ करोड़ ५० लाख है । कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के काम को चलते हुए हमारे देश में लगभग आठ वर्ष पूरे होने जा रहे हैं । अभी तक केवल ३ लाख ६८ हजार गावों में इस का प्रसार हुआ है और २० करोड़ की आबादी को इस ने कवर का है ।

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

इन पिछले आठ वर्षों में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये था, लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं का विकास होना चाहिये था, ग्रामीण तथा छोटी दस्तकारियों का समान्वत विकास होना चाहिये था, शिक्षा तथा परिवार नियोजन की नींव दृढ़ कर लेनी चाहिये थी। ग्रामीण इलाकों में आवास का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाना चाहिये था और सहकारिता और पंचायती राज की जड़ों को मजबूत कर दिया जाना चाहिये था। जहां तक उपरोक्त बातों का सम्बन्ध है और विशेषकर पंचायतों का प्रश्न है हम देखते हैं कि पंचायतें न तो सुदृढ़ हुई हैं और न ही उन को अभी तक कोई शक्ति ही दी गई है। टैक्स लगाने और घूरे झाड़ने के अलावा आज उन का कोई काम नहीं है, उन के पास और कोई ताकत नहीं है। यह सारी की सारी घुरझरा पंचायतें हैं। कहने को कह दिया जाता है कि हम पंचायतों को मजबूत कर रहे हैं, उन को शक्ति दे रहे हैं, हम पावर को डिसेंट्रलाइज कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप सचमुच पंचायतों को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं तो इन डेलीगेटिड पावर्ज से उन को आप मजबूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन को मजबूत बनाने का तरीका यह है कि जिस तरह से आप ने हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को ताकत दी हुई है उसी तरह की ताकत या उसी तरह के अधिकार इन ग्राम पंचायतों को भी दें, इन जिला परिषदों को भी दें। संविधान के अन्दर उसी तरह के अधिकार उन को मिलने चाहियें। हम उन से आशा तो यह करते हैं कि वे काम करें, कर्तव्य-परायण हों लेकिन कर्तव्यपरायण वे तभी बन सकती हैं जब उन को हम अधिकार दें। अधिकारहीन पंचायतें और अधिकारहीन जिला-परिषदें अपने कर्तव्य का किस तरह से पालन कर सकती हैं। अधिकारहीन पंचायतों से कर्तव्य पालन की कभी भी आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उन के अधिकार बढ़ायें।

अब मैं कृषि के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और मुल्क में से गरीबी को मिटाने के लिये कितना काम इस सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किया गया है इस का उत्तर हमारे मंत्री महोदय सदन में दें। कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की सख्त जरूरत है। यदि हम देश की कुल आबादी का ख्याल करें तो ज्ञात होगा कि देश में ग्रामीण जनता ८२ प्रतिशत है और इस ८२ प्रतिशत जनता में ७३ प्रतिशत जनता कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। यदि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो उन लोगों की जो कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं, आमदनी बढ़ेगी, और जब उन की आमदनी बढ़ेगी तो अपने आप उन का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा होगा। कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट तथा भारत सरकार ने जो कुछ खर्च किया है, उस तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। गत बारह वर्षों में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये ९२० करोड़ रुपया सरकार ने व्यय किया है। साथ ही ७०० करोड़ रुपया बड़ी और छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं पर खर्च किया है। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर १६२० करोड़ रुपया सरकार ने व्यय किया है। एक तरफ तो १६२० करोड़ रुपया कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर खर्च किया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ जो विदेशों से हिन्दुस्तान में गल्ला आ रहा है, उस पर हम ने कितना खर्च किया है, उस ओर भी मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद से केवल अमरीका से ही ३ करोड़ ५० लाख टन गल्ला हिन्दुस्तान में आया है जिस का कुल मिला कर मूल्य १४०० करोड़ रुपया होता है। अभी हाल ही में हमारे माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी अमरीका गये थे और उन्हों ने वहां से पी० एल० ४८० के अन्तर्गत १ करोड़ ४० लाख टन गल्ला हिंदुस्तान मंगाने का समझौता किया है जिस की कुल लागत ६०० करोड़ रुपये के करीब आती है। इस तरह से केवल अमरीका से ही २,००० करोड़ रुपये २० अरब मूल्य का गल्ला भारत आया है या आवेगा। अमरीका

के अलावा जो दूसरे मुल्कों से गल्ला भारत आया है वह लगभग ५ अरब रुपये का आया है । इस तरह से प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय योजनाओं के अन्त तक इस मुल्क के अन्दर लगभग ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपये का अर्थात् २५ अरब रुपये का सिर्फ गल्ला ही गल्ला आ जायेगा अगर हम ने इस मुल्क के गल्ले की पैदावार को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की होती तो जो गल्ला हम विदेशों से मंगाते हैं वह इस मुल्क के अन्दर न आया होता और हमारे देश का धन हमारे पास होता तथा इस धन को हम ने दूसरे कामों में लगा कर अपने मुल्क को मजबूत किया होता ।

अगर हम गल्ले के उत्पादन की वृद्धि और उस के विकास को देखें तो हमें पता चलता है कि सन् १९५१ से १९५६ तक ५ करोड़ ४० लाख टन गल्ले का उत्पादन हुआ, और आगे चल कर १९५६, १९५७ से ले कर सन् १९६०–६१ तक जो भी हमारा लक्ष्य था वह ८ करोड़ टन का था, जिस में सिर्फ ७ करोड़ ५० लाख टन उत्पादन हो सका । सन् १९४८ में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि हम सारे मुल्क को अन्न के मामले में, खाद्य के मामले में सन् १९५० तक आत्म निर्भर कर देंगे । जब सन् १९५० में भी हिन्दुस्तान खाद्य के मामले में स्वावलम्बी नहीं हुआ तब यह कहा गया कि सन् ५२ तक स्वावलम्बी बना देंगे और फिर १९५२ में दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक की बात कही गई लेकिन आज भी हमारा मुल्क अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी न होकर दूसरों पर ही निर्भर करता है ।

भारत वर्ष में अभी तक जो कारखाने आदि के मजदूरों की संख्या १ करोड़ १७ लाख है, और इन सभी मजदूरों के लिये बहुत कुछ कहा जाता है । परन्तु भारतवर्ष के अन्दर ग्रामों के बाबत सभी खामोश हैं । भारतवर्ष के अन्दर केवल भूमिहीन मजदूरों की संख्या ७ करोड़ है । इसका पता सन १९५६-५७ की सेकेन्ड ऐग्रिकल्चरल एन्क्वायरी रिपोर्ट है उस से चलता है । अभी जो नई जनगणना हुई है उस से स्पष्ट होता है कि १ करोड़ भूमिहीन मजदूरों की संख्या और बढ़ गई है । इन भूमिहीनों के लिये सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं के अन्दर बहुत कुछ करना है सामुदायिक विकस योजना की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में दिया गया है :

"Study camps for M.Ps and M.L.As were held in six States during the year. Nine States have so far held these camps."

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन कैम्प्स में क्या विरोधी लोगों को मौका दिया गया शामिल होने का ?

दूसरी बात यह कही गई है :

"The State Governments were requested to give necessary facilities to M.Ps who wish to take special interest in the working of one or two blocks in their constituencies."

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आप हम को फैसिलिटीज या सुविधा देने की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन वह फैसिलिटीज की बात तो दर किनार हम को ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटी की मीटिंगों की सूचना भी नहीं दी जाती है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to call three more hon. Members, Shri Balmiki, Shri M. C. Jain and Shri Naval Prabhakar. I shall be able to give each of them six or seven minutes.

Shri Balmiki.

श्री बाल्मीकी (बिलन्दशहर रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर इस सदन में विचार हो रहा है । सारे देश के अन्दर विकास का कार्य चल रहा है और समृद्धता तथा वैभव को लाने के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं । सामुदायिक विकास का कार्य

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

विशेषकर यह है कि ग्राम्य जीवन में विकास विशेष उन्नति की ओर बढ़ता हुआ दिखाई दे। आवश्यकता तो यह थी कि इस मन्त्रालय के जो कार्य सारे देश में चल रहे हैं उनसे कुछ आशा बंधती और क्योंकि हमारा देश ग्रामों में बसता है इसलिये ग्राम जीवन में कुछ उन्नति की ओर बढ़ता हुआ दिखाई देता। लेकिन वह कोई विशेष रूप से आज दिखाई नहीं देता। बल्कि सारा जो विकास का कार्य है वह नगरों के ही चारों दिखाई देता है। मैं केवल यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ८० फी-सदी से ज्यादा जनता जो ग्रामों के अन्दर रहती है उसके जीवन को विकसित करने के लिये और सविशेष उनके जीवन को विकसित करने के लिये जिनका जीवन सदियों से बुझा हुआ रहा है, जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या हरिजन आदि हैं या इस प्रकार के भूमिहीन हैं, धनहीन हैं, साधनहीन हैं, सामुदायिक विकास मन्त्रालय को प्रयत्न करना चाहिये था, लेकिन आज तक इस प्रकार के लोगों का जीवन विकसित नहीं हुआ है। जहां तक इस मन्त्रालय के कार्य का सम्बन्ध है जो कि विकास खण्डों में दिखाई देता है या छाया खण्डों में दिखाई देता है, उसमें बम्बई और दिल्ली का फैशन नजर आता है। उनमें भी और जीप का व्यापार अधिक नजर आता मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान केवल इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इस काम में अगर तेजी लाना है तो इसके लिये आपका कार्य यह है कि देश के अन्दर अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़े, कृषि का विकास हो, छोटी योजनायें ठीक तरह से चालू हो सकें और देश के अन्दर ग्राम जीवन में एक प्रकाश पैदा हो जाये। लेकिन जो प्रकाश आज नगरों में दिखाई देता है वह प्रकाश उस तरफ नजर नहीं आता है।

मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि सबसे बड़ा काम उनके मन्त्रालय का यह है कि जन-जन का सहयोग प्राप्त कया जाये और जन-जन का सहयोग प्राप्त करके आत्म-विश्वास, आत्म-निर्भरता की जो भावना है देश के अन्दर उसको जाग्रत किया जाये। लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूं मैं केवल यह कह सकता हूं कि इस मन्त्रालय की अब तक की जो कार्रवाईयां हैं वे ऐसी नहीं हैं जिनके द्वारा आत्म-विश्वास पैदा किया जा सके। आत्म-निर्भरता का कार्य आगे नहीं बढ़ा है चाहे वह अन्नोत्पादन की की दृष्टि से देखा जाय या ग्राम जीवन की दृष्टि से देखा जाये चाहे सामुदायिक विकास की दृष्टि से देखा जाये। मेरा ध्यान केवल इस ओर जाता है। इसलिये जाता है कि आज भी ग्रामों के अन्दर वहां के आवास की समस्या को देखिये, वहां की अन्य समस्याओं को देखिये अथवा वहां की भूमि की समस्या को देखिये वे उसी तरह विद्यमान हैं और जटिल हैं हालांकि आपके विकास के काम वहां पर चलते हैं। लेकिन वे अधूरे हैं मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां का जनजीवन आज बुझा हुआ है, वहां साधन नहीं हैं, रोजगार नहीं हैं, दूसरे साधन नहीं हैं जो कि उस जीवन को विकसित करने के लिये आवश्यक हैं। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि आज भी जबकि आप ग्राम जीवन को विकसित करने का जिक्र करते हैं ग्रामों से हजारों आदमी बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये नगरों की ओर काम की तलाश में दौड़ते हैं। इन बेकार आदमियों को, चाहे वे भूमिहीन हों, चाहे हरिजन हों, या दूसरे आदमी हों, ग्रामों में रोकने के लिये आपने क्या आकर्षण पैदा किया है नगरों के अन्दर चारों तरफ आकर्षण ही आकर्षण दिखाई देता है। सिनेमा है, आमोद-प्रमोद के साधन है, उद्योग धन्धे है, सभी कुछ है, लेकिन ग्रामों में क्या है?

नगरों में चारों ओर बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धंधों की चिमनियां नजर आती हैं, चिमनियों से धुआं घूमता हुआ नजर आता है लेकिन ग्रामों में सिवाय निराशा के क्या है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन ग्रामों का आप उत्थान चाहते है, उत्थान के अतिरिक्त आप

चाहते है कि देश में राष्ट्रीयता विकसित हो, देश के जन-जन का जीवन विकसित हो तथा ग्रामों का आर्थिक उत्थान हो । कोई वजह नहीं है कि छः या आठ बड़े-बड़े उद्योग, जो कि आज भी बड़े बड़े नगरों में चलते हैं ग्रामों में न ले जाये जायें और वहां पर न फैला दिये जायें । लघु उद्योगों तथा ग्रामोद्योग की बात ग्रामों के सम्बन्ध में कही जाती है । लेकिन प्रतिवेदन में मैं देखता हूं कि इस तरफ कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है । उधर कोई तरक्की नजर नहीं आती । चूंकि आप के हृदय के अन्दर कोई चित्र उसकी प्रगति का नहीं है इस लिये वह बाहर भी नजर नहीं आती है ।

अब मैं केवल एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । पंचायत राज ठीक है । पंचायतों का कहना सिर माथे पर, परन्तु नारा यही रहेगा । पंचायती राज विकसित हो रहा है देश के अन्दर लेकिन यह कहावत भी उसी तरह से हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित करती है । सदियों से जो इस तरह के इन्सान है, जो हरिजन है, पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान बिल्कुल नहीं गया है । उन के आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक उत्थान के लिये इस मन्त्रालय ने खाक नहीं किया है । मैं जोरदार शब्दों में यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि आज भी अस्पृश्यता निवारण की बात कही जाती है, अस्पृश्यता निवारण की विभीषिका की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन वह उसी तरह से मौजूद है । नगरों के अन्दर हल्के-हल्के कुछ कम हो रही है, लेकिन ग्राम जीवन के अन्दर अस्पृश्यता की विभीषिका ज्यों की त्यों विद्यमान है । पंचों के रूप में जो अधिकार पंचायत के अन्दर लोगों को होने चाहियें, वे आज हरिजनों को नहीं हैं न ही उनका वहां कोई उचित प्रतिनिधित्व है । मैं उन घटनाओं को यहां नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन यह अवश्य कह सकता हूं कि इस तरह के पंचों को भी जानता हूं, इस तरह के सरपंचों को भी जानता हूं, ग्राम-सभा के प्रधानों को भी जानता हूं तथा ऐसे सदस्यों को भी जानता हूं जो कि हरिजन हैं और जिन को सब के बराबर में उसी तरह बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है । आज पंचायती राज आ रहा है लेकिन अस्पृश्यता का जो रोग है, अस्पृश्यता की जो विभीषिका है वह विद्यमान है । आप हमारी कष्ट कहानी को, हमारे मस्तिष्क के अन्दर जो वेदना है, उसको समझने की चेष्टा करें । आज भी उसी तरह से हरिजनों का अपमान होता है अपमान-जनक घटनायें होती हैं, कत्ल और गारतगिरी तथा आगजनी की घटनाएं घटित होती हैं । आज यह बात नहीं है कि हम पंचायती राज नहीं चाहते, लेकिन हम इन अपमानों को सह कर पंचायत राज नहीं चाहते हैं । हम पंचायती राज सद्भावना के साथ चाहते हैं और इस तरह से चाहते हैं कि वहां जो साम्प्रदायिकता तथा जातिवाद का बोलबाला है वह दूर हो तथा हमारी नित्यप्रति की जो कठिनाइयां हैं, वे दूर हों । तथा पंचायतों में हमें समान अधिकार तथा सही प्रतिनिधित्व का अवसर दिया जाये—इस ओर गम्भीरता से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है तभी पंचायती राज सफल हो सकता है और आज के भाग्य-हीन ये इन्सान जिनको सदियों से अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं उनको सुख की सांस लेने का अवसर मिल सकता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरी चेष्टा को नहीं सुनेंगे तो उनकी चेष्टा कैसे सुनी जाएगी । अब आप समाप्त करें ।

श्री मु० चं० जैन : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपने जो चन्द मिनट मुझे दिये हैं इनमें मैं दो तीन प्वाइंट्स हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

सबसे पहले मैं माननीय दोस्त श्री नायर साहब ने जो भाषण इस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

दिया उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे उनका भाषण सुन कर बड़ा अफसोस हुआ। उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में छोटी चीजों को बड़ा करके और बड़ी चीजों को छोटा करके दिखाया है। लेकिन जो इल्जाम उन्होंने इस मिनिस्ट्री पर लगाए वे इल्जाम बिल्कुल उनकी स्पीच के लिए लागू होते हैं। इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इतने बड़े-बड़े काम किये हैं उनका जिक्र उन्होंने नहीं किया। इस मिनिस्ट्री ने कितनी शान्ति के साथ कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का काम देश में किया। पंचायती राज के काम को किस खूबी से किया, जिसको कि हम दो बरस पहले बड़ा मुश्किल समझते थे। इस काम के लिए कितनी शान्ति के साथ डे साहब ने स्टेट्स को राजी किया। लेकिन इन बड़े-बड़े कामों की तरफ तो नायर साहब का ध्यान नहीं गया, उनकी तवज्जह गयी मुग्रर की तरफ, कि मुग्रर को किस तरह से पाला जाए। इसके अलावा उनकी तवज्जह गयी मछली की तरफ। मछली साहिब के लोग खाते होंगे लेकिन सारे हिन्दुस्तान से इसका क्या ताल्लुक है।

एक तरफ तो नायर साहब कहते हैं कि डे साहब अपने जोश को अपने अफसरों तक नहीं पहुंचा सके और दूसरी तरफ यह कहते हैं हैं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस काम के लिए अच्छे आदमी को नहीं सिलेक्ट किया। तो वह एक साथ दो तरह की बात करते हैं जिसको अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं Blowing hot and cold in the same breath मैं उनकी तकरीर को सुन कर इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि यह खालिस पोलिटिकल स्पीच है और पोलिटिकल तकरीर भी इतनी गन्दी इस सेंस में कि.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस शब्द 'गन्दी' को वापस लीजिए।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : मैं इस शब्द को वापस लेता हूं। मुझे उनकी स्पीच से ऐसा मालूम होता था कि मिनिस्ट्री के काम की वजह से जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान के देहात के लोगों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती थी वह नहीं ले सकी और इस मन्त्रालय ने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के पैरों तले की जमीन आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता सरका ली है और इतनी सरका ली है कि सन् १९६२ के इलेक्शन में जगह-जगह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को हार का मुंह देखना होगा और हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुफ़ह हस्ती से ही यह पार्टी मिट जाए, और कांग्रेस पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम सूबों में शान के साथ जीतेगी।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस विभाग के मन्त्री और अफसरों ने बड़ी तनदेही से इस काम को किया है। और और विभागों के अफसर भी इसी लगन के साथ काम करें तो हिन्दुस्तान मजबूत स्वर्ग का नमूना बन जाए। जिस तरह से इस विभाग ने अपने अफसरों को और नान-आफिशियल्स को ट्रेन करने का काम किया है अगर उसी तरह से और विभाग भी अपने अफसरों को ट्रेन करें तो हिन्दुस्तान बहुत जल्द तरक्की कर लेगा।

मेरे पास समय कम है, इसलिये मैं एक बात और कह कर समाप्त करूंगा पंचायती राज के लिए मैं मिस्टर डे को और उनकी मिनिस्ट्री को मुबारकबाद देता हूं, लेकिन मुझे एक बड़ी कमी नजर आती है जिसकी तरफ बाल्मीकि जी ने भी इशारा किया है, वह यह है कि जो देहात का वीकर सेक्शन है उसको जितनी चाहिये उतनी नुमायन्दगी इन पंचायतों में नहीं मिली हुई है। देहातों में बसने वाले इन वीकर सेक्शन्स और हरिजनों की आबादी ३५ परसेंट है लेकिन उनकी नुमायंदगी पंचायतों में करीब १६ परसेंट है और ब्लाक समितियों में केवल ५-६ परसेंट ही है। इस हालत में आप अन्दाजा लगाएं कि देहातों के वीकर सेक्शन्स कैसे इन पंचायतों पर ऐतबार कर सकते हैं। हमारी स्टडी टीम आन्ध्र, गुजरात और राजस्थान में इस चीज को देखने के लिए गयी थी। उसने अपनी

आन्ध्र की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि कैसे गरीब आदमी इन पंचायतों पर ऐतबार नहीं करते। जो हल बाल्मीकी जी ने बताया वह तो मेरी राय में इस कमी का हल नहीं है. मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि जिन पंचायतों में बीकर सेक्शन्स की पूरी नुमायन्दगी न हो उनको पूरे अधिकार न दिये जायें, लेकिन यह सोचना चाहिये कि किस तरह इनको पूरी नुमायन्दगी मिल सके। मेरा तो ख्याल है कि अगर इन वीकर सेक्शन्स को पूरी नुमायन्दगी दी जाए, बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि इनकी आबादी के लिहाज से ज्यादा नुमायन्दगी दी जाए तो इन सेक्शन्स को कोई शिकायत नहीं रहेगी। आन्ध्र में तो पूरी नुमायन्दगी न मिलने की वजह से हरिजनों ने नेनीमसली यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि जो सोशल वेलफेयर की ग्रान्ट होम मिनिस्ट्री उनके लिये देती है वह इन पंचायतों को ट्रांसफर न की जाए। मेरे मानी यही है कि वह इन पंचायतों पर ऐतबार नहीं करते। वे कैसे ऐतबार करें, वे तभी ऐतबार कर सकते हैं जब उनको उनकी आबादी से ज्यादा नुमायन्दगी दी जाए। इस सिलसिले में मैं उस तरीके का जिक्र करूं जो कि जाब में अपनाया गया है। हमने इस तरफ कंसलटेटिव कमेटीज के दौरान मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह कई बार दिलाई भी है। अगर वह इस तरीके को अपनाने के लिए स्टेट्स से कहेंगे और रिकमेंड करेंगे कि वह ऐसा करने के लिये अपने यहां के एक्सटेंट्स में नरमीम कर लें तो इस मसले को आसानी से हल किया जा सकता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसा करेंगे। और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मेरा विश्वास है कि पंचायत राज आगे बढ़ेगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि अभी लोगों में आत्म-विश्वास पैदा नहीं हुआ है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि लोगों में आत्म विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए ही तो यह पंचायत राज शुरू किया गया है। इससे लोगों में आत्म विश्वास बढ़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को और उनके मन्त्रालय को जो शानदार काम उन्होंने किया है उसके लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित-अनसूचित जनियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राम समाज की उन्नति के लिये सामुदायिक विकास मन्त्रालय ने जो कार्य किये हैं उनकी मैं सराहना करता हूं, किन्तु मैं दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बात कहा चाहता हूं।

दिल्ली में पिछले दिनों पंचायतों के चुनाव हुए। यहां पर पंचायत राज विधेयक आया और वह अधिनियम बन गया है। उससे बड़ी आशाएं थी लेकिन दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम, इन दोनों के बीच में आ जाने से पंचायतें एक्टिव नहीं हो सकीं। उनकी दशा त्रिशंकु की सी हो गयी है। त्रिशंकु को स्वर्ग में भेजना चाहते थे लेकिन उसको बीच में रोक दिया गया। यही हालत इन पंचायतों की रही है।

श्री अजराज सिंह: सारी सरकार ही की यह हालत हो रही है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : दिल्ली प्रशासन तो यह चाहता है कि दिल्ली की पंचायतें उन्नति करें और ठीक से चलें किन्तु दिल्ली कारपोरेशन यह चाहता है कि वे उस ढंग से काम करें जिस ढंग से प्रशासन करता है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि ये जो दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम में एक दूसरे के प्रति बाधाएं हैं वे मिट जायें। और अगर कानून में कोई कमी है तो उसमें संशोधन होना चाहिये।

आज दिल्ली की पंचायतों के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है। दिल्ली की पंचायतें, जिनको गांव-सभा कहा जाता है, उनके लिये अधिनियम में यह व्यवस्था है कि गांवों की जो बंजर भूमि है वह उनको दे दी जाए। लेकिन यह व्यवस्था होते हुए भी आज ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। जो पटवारी हैं वे अपने

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

ढंग से काम करते हैं, जो माल का मुहकमा है वह परवाह ही नहीं करता । आपका जो मुहकमा है वह तो विकास का मुहकमा है । ठीक है । लेकिन प्रशासन एक अलग चीज है और विकास अलग चीज है, और जब गांव की सफाई का सवाल आता है तो कारपोरेशन आ जाता है, गांव के विकास का प्रश्न आता है तो कारपोरेशन आ जाता है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सब को मिला कर एक ढंग निकाला जाए जिससे कि जो दिल्ली की पंचायतें हैं वे ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें ।

दूसरी स्टेज ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट की है । आपके विकास खंड में एक समिति होती है और जो गांव के प्रधान हैं वे उसके सदस्य माने जाते हैं । अब जिस बात की तरफ जैन साहब ने ध्यान दिलाया उसकी तरफ मैं भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । गाव सभाओं में हरिजनों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गए हैं । अब चूंकि गांवों में हरिजनों की तादाद बहुत कम है इसलिए वह प्रधान तो चुने नहीं जा सकते, इसलिए जो ब्लाक हैं, जो विकास खंड हैं उनमें उनका प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है । फिर विकास खंडों के ऊपर भी जिले की एक विकास कौंसिल है । उस विकास कौंसिल में हरिजनों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है । अब यहां लोक सभा में हरिजनों के पांच सदस्य हैं जिनमें से एक मैं भी हूं जो कि हरिजनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं । अब उनकी जितनी सीटें विकास खंडों में है उसका पांचवां हिस्सा तो इस विकास कौंसिल में हो । आज वह प्रतिनिधित्व उनको प्राप्त नहीं है और मैं चाहता हूं कि उस ओर ध्यान दिया जायें ।

गांवों के अन्दर जो विकास के काम होते हैं, गलियारे वगैरह पक्के किये जाते हैं तो मैं ने यह देखा है कि वह पैसा हरिजन मुहल्लों तक आते आते खत्म हो जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाय क्योंकि आखिर हरिजन भी तो उसी गांव में रहते हैं जहां पर कि अन्य गैर हरिजन रहते हैं ।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि जहां तक श्रम का ताल्लुक है गांवों के अन्दर जो अपने को बड़ा कहते हैं वह श्रम नहीं करते हैं लेकिन जो हरिजन, गरीब लोग या पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग होते हैं वे बेचारे सब श्रमदान करते हैं किन्तु पैसा उनके पास न होने से उनके मुहल्लों में विकास का कार्य रुक जाता है और वह पड़ा रह जाता है । उसके लिए आप कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध कर सकें तो अति उत्तम होगा ।

सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में यहां कहा गया है । मैं सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां दिल्ली का जो सहकारी विभाग है वह इतनी दिलचस्पी उसमें नहीं रखता है जितनी दिलचस्पी कि उसको रखनी चाहिए । मैं माननीय मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह किसी दिन भी यहां के विकास कार्यालय में चले जायं । वहां पर उनको कुछ टूटी फूटी मेजें पड़ी दिखाई देंगी और दो, चार आदमी बैठे हुए गप्प लड़ाते मिलेंगे । वहां की हालत ऐसी है कि आप उसको कोई कार्यालय या दफ्तर नहीं कह सकते है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उधर ध्यान दें ।

मैं ने यहां तक देखा है कि जो हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोग सहकारिता प्रिय हैं और वे सहकारी समितियां बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन एक एक सहकारी समिति बनाने के लिए उनको महीनों सहकारी समिति के दफ्तर के चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं । महीनों चक्कर काटने के बाद कहीं जाकर उनको रजिस्ट्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट मिलता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह रजिस्ट्रेशन करने का काम सरल किया जाय आज ग्रामीण लोग आने जाने में परेशान हो जाते हैं और यह चीज जो हमारे लिए एक आलोचना का विषय हो जाती है, वह दूर हो जाय । मैं चाहता हूं कि जब कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र दे तो सहकारी विभाग के

कर्मचारी वहां चले जायें और उनको ठीक से समझा बुझा कर और आवश्यक सलाह देकर वहीं उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन का काम कर दें । उनको इसके लिए शहर तक आने का मौका न दें । आज जो उनको बारबार चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं, रजिस्ट्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट लेने के लिए १५, १५ दफे शहर का चक्कर काटना पड़ता है, उससे वह दुखी हो जाते हैं । अगर इस रजिस्ट्रेशन के काम को आसान कर दिया जाय और ठीक ढंग से हो जाय तो यह आलोचना का विषय नहीं बनेगा जैसा कि आजकल बन रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें आप और अधिक ध्यान दें ।

गांवों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे यहां ५५ गांवों में बिजली देने की बात थी । अब वह गांव जो कि शहरी इलाके में आ गये हैं, भले ही उसको गांव माना जाय लेकिन वास्तव में वह शहरी इलाके में आ गये हैं, उन शहरी इलाकों में तो उनको गांव कह कर बिजली लगाई जाती है लेकिन वास्तव में जो कि गांव हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । होना तो यह चाहिए था कि जो देहाती क्षेत्र हैं उस क्षेत्र में बिजली लगानी चाहिए थी । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि देहातों को उनका पूरा हिस्सा प्राप्त होना चाहिए ।

इस मंत्रालय को ग्रामोद्योग, लघु उद्योग तथा अन्य कुटीर उद्योगों को गांवों में प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और उनका वहां पर विकास करना चाहिए । छोटे पैमाने की सिंचाई व्यवस्था और पीने के पानी का भी उसको उचित प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं ।

Shri S. K. Dey: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussion on the budget demands of the Ministry for the year is an occasion for the Members of Parliament to find out from the Minister an account of what he has done in the year that has been just left behind. I presume this House also will concede the privilege to the Minister, who represents them outside on their behalf as to what his difficulties are, so that if possible they can come to his rescue and his support.

This year in particular, it is a still more important occasion because we have just completed the second Five Year Plan and 8½ years of this controversial programme. We are now on the threshold of the Third Plan. So far as this programme is concerned, it is something even more important, because as I mentioned last year about this time, we were stepping into the phase which would mean a biological change, a mutation of the whole programme. It is, therefore, necessary that I have the privilege of taking the House into confidence and talk without any reservations whatsoever.

I realise that this House and this country have a tremendous expectation of this Ministry. I cannot describe to you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, and to the Members of this House, how very eager and sincere I am to see that the instrument that they have placed at my disposal rises near to the expectations they have of this programme. Just a little while ago, a friend here mentioned that the community development programme was intended to bring about a social and economic transformation of the people. True, but this is not the function, I think, of one single Ministry. I maintain this is not even the function of the whole Government. A social and economic transformation of people can only be brought about by the collective will and collective co-operation of the whole people. The Community Development Ministry can act as a catalyst, and as my friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh mentioned at this time last year, as an attorney for the people of the rural areas, who have been subjected to an unkind and unhappy economic pressure from more powerful sections of the Indian community, primarily those who live in the urban areas and who have a more potent voice.

In this context, whether or not the Ministry has served as a catalyst, whe-

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ther or not the Ministry has tried to adapt itself to the changes called for by the change in the situation, is a question that requires very careful and frank analysis. I would very briefly like to mention that on October 2, 1952 we had begun what we may call the pilot phase of the programme. No one believed that the village people would rise to work together, to make use of the assistance of Government organisation and to make use of the Government agencies. No one believed that it was possible even to make an effort for co-ordination of the diverse agencies of the Government, which were functioning each in isolation from the other. Within a year and half, it was realised that the people were prepared to give a much more enthusiastic account of themselves if only they were given an opportunity, if they had the wherewithal within easy access of them. It was realised that the Government agency also would rise in the expectation of the people if they had support all round from above and laterally.

Then came the national extension service, a pattern of welfare administration, we may call it the second phase of the programme,—the national extension phase—where from the State departments down to the village level worker they would all be tied in a well-knit network fabric of administration, each one working in co-ordination with the other and administrative and technical guidance flowing both ways from the centre down to the ground and from the ground to the centre.

Soon it was realised that the government agency, as the programme spread, was finding itself inadequate to meet the needs of the programme. Therefore, it was felt we should get the representatives of the people associated with the programme from the village upwards and the village panchayats must be involved closely in the implementation of the programme from the block downwards. That was the third phase—we may call it the Intermediate Phase. In this, the government organisation was beginning to look towards the representative agency of the people, yet the representative agency had not come into the picture.

Then came, two years ago, the concept of panchayati raj. At that time, even the Chairman of the study team, Shri Balwantrai Mehta, himself mentioned to me that he hardly believed that the States would come forward and implement this programme. But he told me: "Mr. Dey, at least one good I am doing to you. If they do not accept this recommendation, at least you can use this recommendation as the lever for getting the State Government to treat the Block Advisory Committee as the Block Development Committee.

Remarkably enough, and it is something on which the whole country can be proud, within the course of a year and half, the whole country has accepted the programme of panchayati raj without reservation. If there are mental reservations of some people, well, I am sorry, there will always be some people with mental reservations and we can do nothing about it; we have to create a public pressure, big and collective enough to make itself felt on those who have reservations against the tide of time.

Now, I would come to the progress of panchayati raj later. I mentioned this only to indicate that for one thing this Ministry has always claimed credit and it will continue to, namely, that it has never failed to adapt itself to the call of the hour. Certainly, there are infinite number of imperfections in the programme. If imperfections were not there, we do not require a Government and a Parliament. If men and their working had been perfect, we would all have been in heaven. The fact that a Government is required, a programme is required and due vigilance is required shows that imperfection is the very ingredient of life itself and life, if it is anything at all, should be treated as a pilgrimage

across those imperfections to greater and greater perfection, although the goal will ever recede.

Now, my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, has made many points. He expected, I would be devastating and shattering in my reply. The Community Development Minister's responsibility is not to shatter anybody. If the Community Development Minister starts joining issues with people just because they happen to disagree with him he ceases to qualify to be a Community Development Minister.

I would like to make only one point. It is a personal observation, but even then I cannot help giving him a reply. I plead guilty to his charge that I have been very exclusive. I had no help. This House has entrusted me with a programme which is much more than I can bear physically and, therefore, I have no other occupation except the exclusive occupation of the Community Development Programme. I have never been seen sitting in the Central Hall, except when I have to discuss something about the Community Development Programme with anyone. I am quite sure Shri V. P. Nayar will find me perhaps much more amenable than he thinks I am, if he would be good enough to accompany me in one of my tour programmes in his own State, which I make quite often, and he will find that I am not as exclusive as he thinks. If I appear to be exclusive, it is because of certain circumstances which have been the creation of this programme itself, which has been entrusted to me. I am very sorry.

As for the observation he has made on diminution of accomplishments in certain items, if he would be good enough to analyse the data that we have supplied through this annual report, he would see that most of the items where a decrease has taken place are the items of amenities. Now, this House cannnot in one breath ask the Minister for Community Development to try to concentrate his resources to the maximum extent possible on economic problems and, at the same time, say we should also have an increase in everything, including the amenities. I maintain that for the past two years, we have been trying to soft-pedal the amenities programme and we have tried to the maximum extent possible to increase the tempo of the programme of production. And in the field of agriculture, I maintain, today all over the country the agriculturists are now prepared to take to whatever practices that can be brought within easy access of them. If there is a reduction in the supply of fertilizers, it is because of the fact that there has been a reduction in the import of fertilizers and, therefore, in the availability of fertilizers and, therefore, the quantum of fertilizer available per block. We hope by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the situation will not be as bad and will improve enormously. In fact whenever things could be produced locally, without unduly heavy effort, there has been improvement.

Now, my hon. friend mentioned that on animal husbandry, we have just a single sentence in our report. Naturally, it would be appreciated, if a reference is made to this annual report, that hardly 10 per cent of this report, the descriptive part of it, has been occupied by a description of our accomplishments in the programme. It has been very deliberate because the Community Development Programme is no substitute for the subject-matter Ministries in the Centre. The function of the Community Development Ministry is to see, as I have been mentioning repeatedly in the past, that it acts as a highly lubricated funnel, through which the assistance that the various subject-matter development Ministries in the Centre have available with them to offer to the rural areas, can flow smoothly to the rural areas and that the village people have been made receptive enough psychologically and organisationally to take advantage of the offers made to them and the assistance offered to them. Now, this, I maintain, has been done with a considerable degree of credit and, I am quite sure, when the budget demands for the Ministry of Food and

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Agriculture come, a much more detailed account will be available to this House on performances and accomplishments in the field of agriculture which, I maintain, has been substantial despite herculean difficulties in the way of supplies and trained technical man-power.

18 hrs.

In the field of village industries, we have at last made a beginning. The Khadi and Village industries programme, as this House is aware, is meant almost exclusively for the rural areas. But even then, considering the gigantic Indian Ocean that the Indian population is, even the resources of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are woefully inadequate. The resources of the small-scale industries organisation are equally inadequate. The resources provided in the budget of the Community Development Ministry are still more inadequate. But what is the answer? There are competing priorities in the country and the people who are powerful enough can make their voice felt and get big schemes inaugurated. The people of the rural areas, in spite of the feeble voice of their attorney, are not yet powerful enough to make themselves felt on this House or on the powers that are. Let us hope that with the coming in of the Panchayati Raj system and the mobilisation of the village people, which is bound to be brought about in course of time, the complexion of the demand from the rural areas *vis-a-vis* the demand from the vocal and the more articulate areas elsewhere will change.

The hon. Minister of Industry and the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation are deeply agitated over the inadequacy of the funds. We are still struggling with the Planning Commission to see if we can scrap something more out of them, though we know that they are more hard pressed than we would have liked them to be. So, there is this difficulty.

Then, the problem is tied up very closely with the question of rural electrification. The House is fully aware of the support that the hon. Prime Minister has been giving to this question of rural electrification. Without rural electrification, rural industrialisation is not possible and without rural industrialisation, modernisation of agriculture is not possible. We have been able, I believe, by now to raise subsistence agriculture to better farming agriculture but we require now to raise better farming agriculture to modern agriculture. You cannot have modern agriculture in isolation from modernity in other aspects of rural life. Therefore, we come back once again to the position where we find that all aspects of the life of the rural people are indivisible. We have to have better communications. We have to have rural industrialisation. We have to have rural electrification, better health service, better educational facilities and all else. Yet, we know that the funds provided for the rural areas in spite of the very magnificent sum provided for the Community Development Ministry are not even a drop in the bucket!

Coming to the question of women's and children's programme and the weaker sections of the village community, Shri Balmiki has been very critical and so also many other hon. friends, very legitimately. I feel exactly the same way. Yet, unfortunately for me, not one hon. Member here or not one person anywhere in this country has yet been able to point out to me what I, as a representative of this House and as the Minister of Community Development, by myself can do to help the weaker sections of the community. If the schools are there, naturally they will be within easy access of all sections of the village community, —the weaker section and the stronger section, the depressed classes and the so-called higher classes—all of them. Similarly the village roads; and the health centres. But economic assistance does not....

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What about wells?

Shri S. K. Dey: A sufficient number of drinking water wells are being dug for members of all communities and we have the target by the end of the Third Five Year Plan to see . .

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are they thrown open to all including Scheduled Castes?

Shri S. K. Dey: They are open to all people. And if some village does not make the well open to a particular section of the community, the hon. Member will appreciate it is not possible for the Minister for Community Development from here to act as a policeman in every village of India. The village people will have to act as policemen to see that the legislation enacted by Government and the edicts of Government are honoured and that the depressed classes of the community as also the richer sections of the community benefit by it. How do you expect one single Community Development Minister to act as the guardian of law in all the 5,50,000 villages of India? To the extent possible, it lies within our power, we can issue mandates; where we come to know that something has been done which is inequitous, we can take action. But how can I guard every single village well in this country? It is not possible.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Even among the weaker sections, one subsect of Chamars does not allow the other sub-sect.

Shri S. K. Dey: I accept that is not justified.

So far as the women's programme is concerned, Shrimati Uma Nehra made a statement that it is very essential that the women's programme must be activised. Well, for the first time, I believe, something has began to happen all over the country. Even in her own State, where women used to remain at a distance of one mile from public meeting, they have begun to sit in the forefront of the meeting leaving menfolk in the background. Even in a State like Rajasthan, where purdah used to be observed and women used to live completely away, woman have begun to take the front place and the menfolk are beginning to be pushed into the back place.

Naturally, the progress of the programme will depend on the availability of an increased number of trained and educated women workers. As the House is aware, education among women is still spread out in the urban areas. But it has still to catch with the same intensity in the rural areas. But a beginning has been made. Even if an analysis is made of the last census that has just been completed, it will be seen that a very substantial beginning is in progress, and all over the country girls as well as boys have begun to enrol themselves in very large numbers in village schools. Therefore, I hope that with the passage of time, there will be an improvement in the situation of the women's programme in a geometrical progression, because a larger number of women workers will begin to make themselves available. I have no worries on that score.

So far as the weaker sections are concerned—coming back to it—I wanted to secure expert assistance and guidance on this subject and we requested, in spite of the reluctance of my friend Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, to accept the responsibility of heading a study team, with six or seven members, including some hon. Members of this House. They are now studying this question: as to how within the existing resources of the Government, it is possible to make assistance flow smoothly and effectively to the weaker sections of the community so that they can derive economic benefits out of the various programmes of Government. As soon as this report is received, we hope we shall take an early decision and if there is light provided, as we hope, we expect to give a better account in the future. In any case,

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various other measures have been taken in the meantime in this behalf. One of the measures that have been taken is that a section, a penitent section, of the so-called higher sections of the village community must be made responsible for the economic welfare of the weaker sections of the village community. In other words, in every village panchayat, block panchayat samiti or zilla parishad there will be a functional sub-committee consisting of members of that committee who will hold themselves exclusively responsible for ensuring that economic and other assistance is flowing with equity to the weaker sections of the community. Now, that is being done. We know, and I hope this House will share my views on this, that it is not possible to make assistance flow to the weaker sections of the village community by giving a mandate from this House. In fact, the most difficult thing in the world today is, and has always been, to help a person who is weak. It is always easy to help a person who is strong, because he can make immediate use of the assistance. In fact, he does not have to be helped: he secures it, whether one wishes to give it to him or not. It is the weaker section of the community which it is always difficult to help. Nevertheless, we are making a beginning, and I have no doubt that when all these new institutions come into being, there will be many members in those institutions who will plead as forcefully, effectively and powerfully the cause of the weaker sections of the community as hon. Members in this House are doing.

12·12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I do not think any other easier alternative is open before us.

Coming now to the question of co-operation, I believe we have done quantitatively a good piece of work, in the field of co-operative credit. Even qualitatively we have taken a very sound decision regarding the establishment of service co-operatives subject to a maximum of three thousand of population, assistance to all sections of the community, special guarantee funds in order to ensure assistance flowing particularly to the economically weaker sections of the village community.

So I feel that so far as the Third Five Year Plan is concerned, there will be a very substantial improvement in the next few years. Even in the Second Five Year Plan, we have done remarkably well, and we have no reason to feel sorry.

The plan of co-operative joint farming has made a beginning. I know that many friends are ideologically opposed to the concept of joint co-operative farming. Despite all the protestations made by us, somehow we seem to be unable to convince some friends that there is no intention on the part of the Government to force any one in the country to surrender his land. There is no question of even collectivising land. All that is intended under the joint co-operative farming concept, as it evolved by us now, is to see that the land and the labour are both pooled for not merely agricultural purposes but also processing and village industries and other purposes which can be combined with agriculture on marginal land holdings which are now being tilled on primitive or subsistence pattern of cultivation. I do not see how any one can take any legitimate exception to it. And we have set a very modest target. We have said that if the initial set of pilot projects can be well begun, they will catch, and automatically all over the country there will be a movement. If the climatic conditions, we find, are not right, or the seeds are not right, or the climatic conditions and the soil are not right, we cannot force the issue. We have to wait and bide the time till the climatic conditions in the country and other conditions are more propitious. We have hopes,

however, from the manner in which we are proceeding that we shall commit no blunders about it. Because of the opposition, we are deliberately trying to be as careful as we can be, and to see that not even the semblance of coercion is indicated anywhere and that co-operative farming is conducted entirely on the principles of voluntariness.

Then, comes the question of processing. In the field of processing, considerable improvement has been registered in the Second Five Year Plan, particularly in sugar, and we hope that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, from the experiences of the Second Five Year Plan, we shall have 25 to 30 per cent. of the sugar in this country produced under the co-operative sector. Naturally, it is never the intention to have hundred per cent. of the sugar produced under the co-operative sector, because we wish to have an economy based on the private sector, the public sector and the co-operative sector in between.

As for consumers' co-operation, it has not been very adequate, but a beginning is being made. Here again, we have appointed two committees or teams to go into the question of consumers' co-operation and processing co-operatives in all fields of processing, and we hope that by the end of this month, there will be the reports from these teams which will give us some indication of the direction in which we should go ahead with processing and with consumers' business under co-operation in the Third Five Year Plan.

It will be appreciated in this House that it is not possible to go ahead with co-operative credit or marketing co-operative in isolation from each other. All the different sectors of co-operation are equally indiviible; they are all linked together. If service co-operative is to be promoted on sound lines, and on effective lines, it is necessary that with service co-operative there is a corresponding growth of the marketing co-operative, the joint farming co-operative, the consumers' co-operative, the processing co-operative and of training and education. In the field of training and education, we appointed a study team recently to find out how the training and education programme in co-operation can be accelerated.

Many friends in this House have complained that there are co-operatives, but there is no co-operation. To some extent, it is correct. In many places, co-operatives are being registered, but co-operation is not being fully appreciated. Now, how do we make people appreciate it except through a broad-based programme of education and training, not merely of the Government functionaries in the co-operative programme but also of the functionaries in cooperative institutions and even of the people who are members in the co-operative societies? Therefore, it is our intention to see that in the Third Five Year Plan, there is an elaborate programme of education and training in the field of co-operation in all aspects, and also that there is an integrated development of all sectors in co-operation. I hope that next year, by the time we meet, we shall be in a position to draw up a completely integrated programme in all sectors of co-operation.

About panchayati raj, Shri Raghubir Sahai was very unhappy that his State, namely U.P., and the State of West Bengal, had not gone ahead with the programme of panchayati raj. I would not like to go into the details of the States which have gone ahead. Almost all other States have gone ahead with their legislation, either enacted the legislation or are in the process of enacting the legislation. Maharashtra and Gujarat States in particular, because they have had the benefit of the experiences of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and some other States, have been able to bring out a programme of panchayati raj which is considerably radical departure even from the

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progessive steps taken by Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Some hon. Members had suggested that resources should be transferred to panchayats and panchayati raj institutions. The recommendation of the Gujarat State is to transfer 100 per cent. of the revenue to panchayati raj institutions. The Maharashtra State is thinking on more or less the same lines. Bihar is also going ahead with its legislation. Madhya Pradesh has just enacted legislation, according to the report that has been received by me. Every State that comes forward is trying to benefit from the experiences of the other States and to make its legislation and rules of business even more progressive.

So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, I am happy to be able to make this statement to this House on the authority of the Chief Minister of U.P. himself that he hopes by the end of August or September to have the block panchayat samitis installed. So far as panchayati raj legislation is concerned, that also will be completed in the near future. As for zila parishads, they have no intention of implementing the new Zila Parishad Bill until after the next elections. There are many difficulties, and I would not like to press them to go faster than they consider it good for them.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, they have problems of their own. They never had the panchayat institutions. Therefore, the first essential is to establish panchayats. Without that, if we have higher tiers of local government institutions, we shall have created vested interests which will refuse to be dislodged when panchayats come into the picture and demand share of power with the higher echelons.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): What is the provision in the Act in West Bengal regarding utilisation of funds by panchayats?

Shri S. K. Dey: The West Bengal legislature has still not enacted the panchayati raj legislation. They have enacted the panchayat legislation and are now in the process of implementing the panchayat programme in the State. The State Government has been asked to see that all the local works programmes, in particular, are implemented in future through village panchayats. A complaint was made by my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha, that the West Bengal Government is trying to utilise the services of the block development officers for MR, GR and TR.

Shri A. C. Guha: I did not mention any name.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What he said is a fact.

Shri S. K. Dey: Anyway, it is so only in West Bengal and nowhere else. I am very happy to state to this House that the West Bengal Chief Minister has agreed to provide to the block an additional officer to look after MR, TR and GR.

An Hon. Member: What are these things?

Shri S. K. Dey: TR is test relief, MR is modified relief and GR is gratuitous relief.

Shri A. C. Guha: MR is modified rationing.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am sorry. I stand corrected.

West Bengal will have an additional officer to look after this particular programme, and I do not anticipate any great difficulty in this behalf in the future.

So far as increase in the number of gram sevaks is concerned, it is not possible, as it is, to do that. On the one hand, this House is criticising the Ministry and the programme for what it considers is exorbitant expenditure on staff; on the other hand, if we are to increase the number of gram sevaks, it is bound to increase the

budget on staff even more. Therefore, we hope that when the panchayats take up the responsibility for implementation of the community development programme, the panchayat secretaries of the future will be able to share the major burden of the village level worker, then there will be relief brought about to the work-load of the gram sevak.

As regards the Centrally administered territories, Shri Naval Prabhakar mentioned the difficulties facing Delhi and other Territories. This question also we have been pursuing with the Home Ministry. As this House is aware, in Delhi we have a Corporation; in Himachal Pradesh we have a Territorial Council; so also in Manipur and Tripura. We have Territorial Councils which have been vested with certain responsibilities and certain authority. Now, as soon as we create a panchayat or a panchayat Samiti, some of these powers enjoyed by these higher bodies will have to be shared; and, naturally, there will be resistance. Therefore, the whole question as to what the pattern of the Centrally administered areas should be in an integrated way, is now under the examination of the Home Ministry. And, I understand from the Home Minister that before the end of this year, a definite decision will have been taken on the integrated pattern that should apply to the future of these Centrally administered territories, which will include a pattern of Panchayati raj that should fit into it. The House will appreciate that until that integrated pattern is evolved, it will be very unwise to create again some vested interests at the ground level, if we were to enact separate legislation for panchayati raj in isolation from the wider question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it before the end of the year? The Home Minister announced here in this House that well before the next elections were ripe to be held, the decision shall be taken.

Shri S. K. Dey: That is more or less what I have also said.

Now, when we talk of panchayati raj, this question invariably comes up—about democratic decentralisation and democratic centralisation. I would like to make specific mention in this behalf because there is a lot of misunderstanding which requires to be cleared. What is intended by panchayati raj is that there would be a democratic decentralisation of action, namely that action which used to be taken by the Government agency shall bs democratised and shall continue to devolve on lower organisations. And, there will be a democratic centralisation of organisation. In other words, there will be a village panchayat; the village panchayats federation will be the Block Panchayat Samiti and Block Panchayats Democratic Federation will be the Zila Parishad. And, it is hoped also in future that some sort of federal representation of the Zila Parishads will be there, both in the State Legislature and, maybe, indirectly in the Parliament. That is the way this federated structure of democratic organisations is being built up from the ground, upwards.

We realise it is not possible to have a decentralised Government and a democracy functioning from the grass roots unless it is possible to provide scope for adequate leadership to man these institutions to grow from the grass roots, which means there has to be a decentralised economy. There comes the question of sahakari Samaj; and panchayati raj and sahakari samaj thus get yoked together.

Unfortunately, till a few years ago, panchayats and co-operative societies used to be anybody's organisations and there was something like the Congoland functioning in many areas, in the field of co-operation. In other words, it was anybody's privilege and few people, rightly or wrongly, registered themselves into a co-operative society, because, according to law, 10 people can combine and apply to the

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Registrar and form a co-operative society and then presume to serve the whole State or serve the whole country. This sort of organisation started growing all over. The House will appreciate that in a voluntary organisation which did not deal with money it may not be as fatal to tolerate, in spite of panchayati raj, the existence of centralised organisations from the top going downwards, in a system where finances are involved, Government guarantees are involved, the prestige of the Government and public financial interests are involved, Government has to be very chary about what type of institutions it encourages. Because, unwittingly, while we may have very good ten men today registering either as a State organisation or as a Central organisation, there can be no guarantee that tomorrow or 50 years from now, using the precedents of today there will not be people of all types registering as all-State or all-India organisations and trying to make use of Government resources for private purposes.

In other words, we want to see that private armies are not built now or in future. I am not talking of the army that fights in the battle-field, but of armies of different types which may even fight political battles here or elsewhere.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What has happened to that bank now?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am not talking of banks.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What has happened to it now?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not know. We have attempted during the first two years to see that a certain respect is created in the people for integrity, honesty and correctness of organisation in the co-operative movement, and to a considerable extent, I believe, these characteristics and these features which are essential for the healthy growth of the co-operative movement are being established. Ministers, Deputy Ministers and officials are gradually being made to get away from the holding of office in co-operative institutions because it was felt that a people's movement cannot grow particularly where it has to receive assistance from Government if it is tied to the apron-strings of a powerful Minister or a powerful official. A non-official economic institution must stand on its own strength and must claim from the Government the assistance that it should have on its own rights without seeking assistance or undue influence from anybody else.

I believe that we are on the way to a democratic centralisation of the co-operative movement from the ground upwards. We are having the marketing societies, the state marketing fedtrations and we hope we will have a democratic national marketing federation also. In the same way, we shall have national federations of the various processing units. We already have a national federation of sugar factories from the grass-roots. We also hope that we shall have a fully representative and democratic national union of the co-operatives. All these movements are taking place. I hope that when we meet next time to discuss our budget demands I shall have more promising news to convey in this behalf to the House.

Co-operation is being designed to act as a balancing force between the growing public sector and the growing private sector. Naturally, we want to have a mixed economy in this country. Our socialist pattern is based on it. We also want to have nationalisation of many public enterprises but nationalisation of public enterprise does not mean socialism and certainly private enterprise does not mean socialism. Therefore, if there is to be a socialist pattern, what we require is a strong, dominant sector of co-operation as a balancing force between the public sector and the private sector, and that is how

this is being developed. Many friends in this House and also outside may be under the impression that now that the Community Development Ministry has made a great achievement of getting the States accept the panchayati raj system and getting them adopt very progressive legislation and rules of business are being framed, the problems are over, and we shall have a golden harvest. We cannot have it. There are many difficulties ahead.

In fact, in the short run, I anticipate there will be immeasurably greater difficulties, because it will be appreciated by this House that if there is a bad Government servant, he can be replaced; if there is a misbehaving Government servant, he can be punished and brought to order. But even if a Sarpanch is misbehaving, so long as his action is within the bounds of law, not even the Chief Minister of the State can pull him up. Therefore, as soon as we bring in a people's organisation, give them the responsibility for ordering and guiding the Government agency, give them the responsibility of settling the priorities and deciding on the programme that would be taken up and the manner of implementing the programme, we have a new unpredictable agency that has crept into the picture.

I would put six tests for the success of the panchayati raj movement. I am mentioning these deliberately because I need your assistance in this. The first test is, whether or not the panchayati raj system is making better utilisation of the Government staff and the resources that are being placed at its disposal. The second is, whether it is promoting national priorities as decided by this House or it is deciding parochial priorities of its own. The third is, whether it is dispersing initiative both vertically and horizontally—vertically means a higher institution to the institution next to it; horizontally means to voluntary institutions of people, as many as there are, literally. If it is a village panchayat, the village panchayat must try to get programmes implemented through associate voluntary institutions of people at the village level. Otherwise, we shall eventually encourage totalitarianism. It will become a monolithic structure and it will be no better and no less than totalitarianism. Therefore, we have to encourage a large number of voluntary organisations. Therefore, dispersal of initiative horizontally to voluntary institutions is an acid test for the success of panchayati raj.

The next test is whether or not there is better understanding of democracy in the people and whether or not there is better competence in our representatives and in our Government servants. The next is whether or not panchayati raj has been able to mobilise the idle resources, particularly the man-power resources in the villages. Last but not least is the test whether or not it has been able to ensure social justice, *viz.*, assistnce to the weaker sections of the village community. If the panchayati raj institutions do not do it, this Parliament cannot do it. It is not possible to do it by mandate. Therefore, we have to devise measures by which all these institutions can be assisted to answer these acid tests in a very bright affirmative. It is in this that I would require the assistance of the Members of this House.

Four years ago, I made an appeal that I would require in this very complex, very difficult and very thankless task with which I was charged the assistance of the hon. Members of this House to the extent that it is physically possible. A large number of Members have directly assisted me in this programme and I am most grateful to them. Others have indirectly assisted. At that time, we did not have a concrete task that could be taken up by the Members of this House. It was very difficult for them to interefere in a programme which was being handled by an officer, who was charge with the responsibility of implementing it. Now, today, a people's institution is being built as a representative at the vilage level, at the

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block level, at the district level as in the State in the Parliament here in Delhi. Who other than the representatives of the people, who are the elder statesmen *vis-a-vis* these village bodies and the bodies nearer to the village, who other than the members of the institution can really give guidance to these nascent bodies in the discharge of their functions under democracy. The fact that it is possible for this House to tear down a Minister who does not behave, and that the most powerful Minister has to shake when he comes to this House and be prepared to answer every question that is put to him has to be understood. How do we make these village institutions understand that the Pradhan or the Pramukh or the Sarpanch is responsible to that body, and that at that level there is no question of this party or that party? I have never had till now on any occasion any one in this House—and I am very proud of it—who has tried to handle me because I happen to work on behalf of a party opposed to the party to which the hon. Member belongs. On questions of basic policies this House has been one. How do we transmit the spirit of this House to the panchayati raj institution, that there is no question of different political parties meeting there on party levels, that at the village, at the block, at the district level it is the programme which relates to all the people and that in the meeting of the zila parishad, block panchayat samiti or village panchayat it is the whole assembly which is one. If the Pradhan is there or the Upapradhan is there, the executive is accountable to the whole house, and there is a code of integrity and honour that has to be maintained. This means transmission of the understanding of the democratic process right along the line to the village level.

Mr. Speaker: Is there a consultative committee of Members of Parliament for this purpose from all groups?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes. From all groups. I am proud to say that we the largest consultative committee with a membership of more than 120 Members belonging to all political parties.

Incidentally, Sir, this reminds me of a complaint made by an hon. Member here that we held an M.P's camp but the Opposition was not given a chance. There is no question of anything like that being done in the Community Development Programme anywhere sponsored by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation which is a respecter of every political party ....

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: Did you invite any Member of the Opposition Party?

Shri S. K. Dey: The procedure is, wherever in a State an M. P's. or M.L.As' camp is held, invitation to attend that camp is offered to members of the State Concultative Committee which includes Members from the State Legislatures and Members in the Central Consultative Committee from that State. So that may account for the fact that many friends did not get an invitation. But if in West Bengal or in any place where a camp has been held, and there have been members from the Opposition in our consultative committee who have not received the invitation, I am prepared to offer my personal apologies to them. I will also see that it will not happen in future—I do not think it will arise, because it cannot happen.

The hon. Member, Shri Ramananda Tirtha had mentioned about M.L.As. and M.P.s. not holding office in the zila parishads and block panchayat samities. We in the Ministry are also fully in agreement with this view, and since this is also the consensus of this House, it shall be conveyed with all the force that we can command to all the States in India. We ourselves believe that it is wrong in principle, because it is not possible for M.L.As,

and M.P.s. to do justice as office-holders in zila parishads. Besides that there are other implications. Apart from anything else, we should also see that the local initiative grows. If an elder statesman goes and accepts office in a lower body, as he is still a member in the higher body it is bound immediately to the war the initiative of the people. So it shall be conveyed.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): In Madras, they are members of the Zila pari had.

Shri S. K. Dey: In Madras State the position is slightly different.

There is one very serious difficulty that is likely to arise. As all my hon. friends in this House will appreciate, if there is a stagnant pool of milk which has not been churned over a very long period, if it is suddenly churned with a churning rod, all the filth from the bottom which has been standing there undisturbed will, in the first churning of the rod, come to the surface. So, it is quite likely to happen that in a number of areas where there has been a proper equilibrium established between the bad Government servants, bad politicians and the bad vested interests of other types, they will have a combination and, therefore, when they have the panchayati raj institution, it is quite likely that on the first churning these are the people who will come to the fore and occupy vantage positions. Here again, I can do nothing unless the churning process is continued. Now, how do we continue the churning process from the Ministry here?

We are doing something. We are producing literature very easy to read and even flash cards which can describe the processes of democracy and decentralisation of Government and the extension of democratic processes that we are now envisaging for easy comprehension of the village people. They will all be supplied at the block level, and I would particularly like to request all my friends in this House that in the many months to come there will be active work in the villages. In the next few months, there will be political education. That is a period of most potent activity in the field of social education of the people. We shall make all the literature possible available in this behalf, including cinema films, posters, film strips and even songs, if we can get them. These will be available at the block headquarters and below also in the village panchayats. But the supply of this material is no guarantee that those will be utilized. It is there that I require the assistance of the elders representatives of the people, who have now had ten years of mature experience of the democratic processes in this House ever since our independence. It is here that I would seek the assistance of my friends. All the assistance we can give from our side, we shall try to render. If that is not done, the evil forces from below which may, in many places, be given only a brazen face under the panchayati raj institutions will continue to dominate this scene with even greater vengeance and we may find that, in many respects, by the first churning, we have got from the frying pan to the fire itself. If we wish to avoid it, the churning process has to be continued. It has started and nobody can resist it. But the effectiveness of the churning shall depend on the extent of help that I can get from here.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved —Sch. Castes): Will not punitive measures in the Act remove these evil influences?

Shri S. K. Dey: There is no provision in the Act that can remove these characteristics in the functioning of institutions so long as they function within law. So, they can easily deceive the people.

The hon. Prime Minister mentioned that from the cowdung age we have come to the cycle age. Now we are trying to catapult ourselves from the cycle age to the sputnik age. In this catapulting process, many difficulties and accidents are bound to occur unless there is vigilant action all along

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the line. I mentioned the churning process that has started at the village level. It is also clear to this House that the Government organisation which could be commissioned by the pressing of a button from Delhi in the past will no longer be commissionable by the pressing of a button because with it the idea has to be sold to a large number of representative institutions. These institutions can function effectively only if they have been educated in the understanding of the proper processes of democratic growth and of the catapulting process that the nation is being asked to undertake and go through.

Many a time I tried, as I grow in years, to find out what I would like to leave behind. I wish to feel that 50 years from now, people would see that we did something for the future generations. As I see it, during these five years of this Parliament, the greatest piece of achievement of this Parliament, apart from and above all others, may very well be the fact that this Parliament which was seized of the entire sovereign power voluntarily undertook to disperse this power to institutions of people down below. Ultimately, Mr. Speaker, the Lok Sabha can only be as strong as the Gram Sabha is and the Gram Sabha can be strong only to the extent that we have been able to weave the Gram Sabha into a network fabric connected up to the apex, which is the Lok Sabha, and to the extent that we are in a position to see that there is a suction created at the ground level which will begin to pull power from above by growing in responsibilities and competence and thereby eventually enabling the Central Government to wither away to the extent that it has enabled the people of this country to shoulder responsibilities for their own well-being. It is this great task that this Parliament entrusted to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. To the extent that we could put in all the strength that we had, we have worked and I believe till now there has been success of which we can be mightily proud. But we have created only the skeleton. The flesh is still to be created and the spirit is still to be injected. In that I shall, in a very large and in an even greater measure, be dependent on the active co-operation that I can receive from hon. Members of this House.

I thank you very much for all the co-operation that hon. Members have given and the patience with which they have listened to me. I am particularly grateful to you for the additional time that you have given me.

Mr. Speaker: He can take some more time also. He may understand that if in the initial stage he wants 1½ hours, hon. Members may feel it. But later on they are willing to sit as long as the hon. Minister wants.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: May I ask a question regarding my State? The hon. Minister has sated that the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh has told him that the law regarding Zila Parishads will not be enacted till after the general elections. He pointed out certain difficulties to the hon. Minister. I would like to know what are those difficulties which are being felt in my State?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: When the question of Scheduled Caste people taking water from public wells was raised, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that it is the weakness of the Scheduled Caste people and that he was not responsible for action. In this connection, I would like to bring to his notice and for his information that whenever Scheduled Caste people do try to take water from public wells, they are beaten, they are driven from the wells and even from their villages their houses are burnt and some of them are murdered. When cases are launched to the police no action is taken. May I know whether the hon. Minister is part and parcel of the Government and hence he is also res-

ponsible for all such things when no action is taken against these grievances?

Shri M. C. Jain: Sir, I raised a point about the representation of the weaker sections in the panchayats—defective methods adopted in various States except Punjab. The hon. Minister did not reply to it.

Shri S. K. Dey: Taking the last point made by Shri Mool Chand Jain regarding the representation of the weaker sections in the village panchayats first, we are trying to benefit from the experience of the legislation and the rules of business that have been framed and implemented in the different States and, therefore, we are trying continuously to advise every State about the action taken in all the other States. We are given to understand that the Punjab Government have enacted legislation which is progressive by which Scheduled Castes and others are represented in the block panchayat samitis. This has already been recommended to all the State Governments and in fact, when we have the next Conference of Development Commissioners and Ministers of Community Development in another three months from now, we propose to have a very comprehensive review of the experience of all the States in this behalf.

Shri Gaikwad mentioned about the inequity in a village and said that I made a statement about the weakness of the Scheduled Castes. I did not say it is a weakness of the Scheduled Caste people in the village. I said it is the weakness of the whole village community and that includes both the so-called higher sections of the community as well as the weaker sections of the community. If any inequity has been committed in any village and if it is brought to our attention, we shall certainly take appropriate action in collaboration with the State Government. That is the best I can do from here in Delhi. It is not possible for us to control what is happening in all the 5,50,000 villages of India.

The other question raised by my hon. friend related to the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister and his difficulties. I did not go into this question, because I could take his difficulties as expressed. They were not explained to me. The difficulties were only mentioned to me and I could accept the statement of the Chief Minister at its face value, that he was having genuine difficulties. I did not go any further into this question. There can be genuine difficulties, because there is a new election coming. They have to prepare for the elections in another two months from now. It may be very difficulty to have an election at the block level; then at the district level. It may complicate matters. There may be difficulties in having thereafter elections for zilla parishad. It may be too near the General Elections.

I did not like to argue with the Chief Minister on this issue. If we have the panchayati raj at the block level, we are content for the time being.

Mr. Speaker: Am I required to put any cut motions separately? I find no hon. Member wants me to do so. Therefore, I shall put all the cut motions together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 6, 7 and 110 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation."

The motion was adopted.

[The motion of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below-Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in couse of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

18.59½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 14, 1961/Chaitra 24, 1883 (Saka).

[*Thursday, April* 13, 1961/*Chaitra* 23, 1883 (*Saka*)]

COLUMNS

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1498 Excise duty on powerlooms . . . 11031—32
1499 C.O.D., Delhi . . 11032—33
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1505 Defence Ministry staff . 11036
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1507 Development of regional languages . . . 11037
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1511 Visit of Indian Technical Team to Poland . . 11038—39
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1513 Ex-Armymen for future recruitment . . . 11039—40
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3232 Polytechnics in Delhi . 11052—53
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3293	Armament Research and Development Establishments	11087–88
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OBITUARY REFERENCE .

The Speaker made a reference to passing away of Shri Dasarath Prasad Dwivedi who was a member of the first Lok Sabha. Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect .

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . 11089—92

Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the reported statement of the Chief Minister of Mysore about the possibility of closure of the nationalised Gold Mines at Kolar in the absence of Central aid . .

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement in regard threto . . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 11093—95

(1) A copy of Notification No. G. S.R. 260 dated the 4th March, 1961 making certain further amendments to the Colliery Control Order, 1945, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. . .

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section(2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 ;

(a) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of selling prices of ferro-silicon manufactured Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati .

(b) Government Resolution No. PS-30(11)/59, dated the 4th April, 1961 . .

(3) A copy of the Mining Leases Modification of Terms) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 dated the 1st April, 1961 under sub-section(1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. . . . .

(4) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 351 dated the 18th March, 1961, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service Pay Rule, 1954, under law section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, . .

(a) G. S. R. No. 425 dated the 1st April, 1961. .

(b) G. S. R. No. 426 dated the 1st April, 1961. . .

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:

(a) G.S.R. No. 431 dated the 1st April, 1961. . . . .

(b) G.S.R. No. 432 dated the 1st April, 1961. . .

(7) A copy of the Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 449 dated the 1st April, 1961 under Section 38 of of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. . . . . .

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 11095

Hundred and twenty-ninth and Hundred and thirty-second Report were presented.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 11095 96

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved for election of member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be a Member of the Visva-Bharati. The Motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 11096—1126

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . 11266

Sixty-third Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1961/CHAITRA 24, 1883 (Saka)—

Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, and consideration of the Private Members' Resolutions.

GMGIPND—LSII—184(Ai)LS—24-4-61—900